The Centre Reporter.

VOL { OLD SERIES XL / NEW SERIES XX

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887. NO. 27

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

About the first important question the Grand Army has to decide is whether its organization is to be a plaything and convenience for pension claim agents and Republican politicans, who affiliate with the order as a short cut to office.

The *Centre Democrat* has given representative Rhone a philippic on his legislative career and especially on his bill to take $5,000 from the public treasury for the Williamsburg picnic ground, and which governor Beaver vetoed on account of its clear unconstitutionality.

When the freedom of the city of Edinburg was conferred on Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. James G. Blaine did not witness the ceremony. He was tardy and the door was shut, and even the cheek of a republican candidate for president could not compel the sturdy Scotchman to open it.

The Clearfield and Dubois Railroad Company, the line of which will extend from Clearfield to Dubois, a distance of fifteen miles, was granted a charter at the State Department. The principal office of the company will be at Clearfield. The capital stock is $150,000. John E. Dubois is president.

It is said that forty lines of electric street car railways will be in operation in the United States before Oct. 1. At Scranton and Ansonia the routes now in operation are decidedly successful. A novel feature is promised in warming cars by electricity, by means of a plate of fire clay heated by wires passing through it. This plan is said to involve less expense than car heating by stoves

Dr. McGlynn, who was excommunicated by the Pope, a few days ago, had a monster gathering, in the academy of music, New York, on Monday evening, at which thousands of his sympathisers attended, many of them being Catholics. Flowers were strewn in his path as he entered the stage, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. His address was a powerful defense of his position, and a fearless arrignment of Rome, not of the doctrines of the Catholic church, which he still adheres to, but he disputes the right of the Pope or any ecclesiastical power to call him to account for his opinions on the land question or any political topic. In this Dr. McGlynn will have millions of endorsers.

A few blatherskites like Fairchild and Tuttle, in the G. A.R., have made themselves a sort of laughing stock by informing President Cleveland that he was not wanted at the St. Louis gathering of the national organization. The President had accepted an invitation to be present, from the city authorities and from members of the G. A. R., but the announcement from such asses as the above mentioned, that the chief magistrate would be insulted if he attended, the President in a scathing letter announced that he had reconsidered the matter, and would not go. The citizens of St. Louis, without regard to party are greatly angered at the conduct of the few fools in the grand army organization and have held a mass meeting and denounced their conduct, and invited the President and his wife to visit that city in October, when a grand reception will be given. Leading members of the G. A. R. and prominent Republicans throughout the country also denounce the littleness of the Fairchild-Tuttle tribe, and endorse the position the President has taken.

HUNTINGDON HOTELS CLOSED

On Saturday last the proprietors of the leading hotels in Huntingdon including the Leister House, Hotel Brunswick, Franklin House, Washington Hotel and Mobus House, whose applications for license to sell liquor were refused last April, and whose appeal to the Supreme Court has been held over until September, decided to close their hotels against all transient and regular boarders indefinitely, to take effect on the 18th, inst. Each landlord qualified himself under oath to live up to the agreement, which shall not be changed unless by the unanimous consent of the parties interested.

The regular boarders at all the hotels who have bee n notified to leave at once are greatly distressed by reason of their inability to find suitable lodging places elsewhere. Many of them are being taken care of by personal friends. The landlords justify their action by declaring that without license they cannot afford to keep their houses open. It is feared that the success of the proposed celebration of the county's centennial anniversary, to be held in September, will be seriously interfered with in consequence of the hotels being closed to the public.

REPUBLICAN BOSSES DIVIDED.

There is a strong probability that the Republican State ticket will be as badly defeated this year as it was in 1882, when Gov. Pattison was elected. There is just as good a chance for Democratic success this year as there was then, because the Republican bosses are divided against themselves, and Gov. Beaver's official actions thus far have aroused indignation in all parts of the State. There are good reasons to believe that the Camerons, the Senator and the old General, are drifting back to active leadership so as to prevent Boss Quay from becoming the recognized leader in the State. Quay had himself unanimously elected to the United States Senate last spring, and now he wants to name the man to succeed him as State Treasurer. His choice is Col. William B. Hart, of this city, who was defeated for the same office in 1877. Chris Magee, the western boss, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Cooper and Senator Emery favor the candidacy of Col. Grimeson, of Philadelphia. Senator Emery is against Quay's candidate because in his opinion, Quay defeated the Billingsly Pipe-Line bill during the recent session of the Legislature, because the Standard Oil Company would have lost $4,000,000 a year had the measure become a law Magee, Cooper and the other bosses are against Hart because they think the Camerons are opposed to him.

A WISCONSIN TOWN SCORCHED. LOSS AGGREGATING $500,000.

SEVENTEEN CHARRED REMAINS TAKEN FROM THE RUINS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 10.—A Hurley, Wis., dispatch says: A fire broke out on the stage of the Alcazar theatre last night, and in an hour the entire business portion of the town was in flames, while eleven persons perished in the theatre. The charred remains of nine people have been taken from the ruins. The loss is fully $500,000. The Alcazar was a variety theatre chiefly frequented by miners and was one of the resorts of unsavory repute and associated with the notorious dance houses of the mining regions. Only a small audience had gathered when the fire broke out, and they scrambled out in a hurry. Several of the actors, however, rushed up stairs to save their wardrobe and when they sought to escape found they were hemmed in on all sides, the flames having spread through the wooden building with incredible rapidity. Mabel Powers jumped and was so badly injured that here recovery is doubtful. Among those who perished in the theatre were: Tyran Young, Sadie McCabe and —— Jackson, colored comedians; Tillie Moore song and dance artist; Mabel Goodrich and husband, Sadie Wells, Miss Fenton, and two or three others whose names are not known.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

New York, July 11.—The sloop yacht Mystery left Ruffle Bar, an island in Canarsie, early last evening, with forth-two people on board, most of them women and children. When off Barren Island, bound for Canarsie, the yacht capsized and only ten of those on board the boat live to tell the tale of the frightful scenes that attended the tragic affair.

The party which was involved in the disaster was made up chiefly of German families, resident of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

LIGHTNING KILLS NINE NEGROES.

Nashville, Tenn., July 12.—A most remarkable occurrence followed a negro funeral at Mount Pleasant, about sixty miles south of Nashville, to-day, nine negroes being killed by a single stroke of lightning. The party had scarcely left the grave when a most severe thunder and rain storm burst upon them. All immediately ran for trees scattered about the graveyard. Scarcely had the nine negroes reached the shelter of an immense oak when a terrifice thunder-cloud burst and the tree was struck. The whole party of nine tumbled down together and died instantly.

Cholera is increasing in Sicily. There have already been 900 cases of the disease at Catania, of which 140 proved fatal. The Neapolitans are alarmed because of the arrival in their city of numbers of fugitives from Sicily.

NEWS.

The coke strike is not yet ended. Blaine is in Edinburg, and made a speech at a cornerstone laying. There is a revolution in Hawaii, and Kalakaua has been deprived of power, but allowed to remain on the throne.

Senator Don Cameron directed that 4,500 of the poorer children of Washington be taken out to his farm near that city in wagons, dined and lunched and taken home again, on the Fourth of July.

In the coming number of the *American Magazine*, Z. L. White will describe the Supreme Court of the United States and give brief accounts of its distinguished members.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE JEFF DAVIS.

GOV. CURTIN DECLARES IT AN INFAMOUS LIE.

The Baltimore *Herald* published the account of the historian J. Thomas Scharf's recent interviews with Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir. Davis makes a charge that the United States Government endeavored to have him assassinated during the war. He says:

While the Confederate government was at Montgomery, in 1861, I received an annonymous letter from Philadelphia, the substance of which was that the governor of Pennsylvania had released a noted desperado from the penitentiary on condition that he would go to Montgomery and assassinate me, with the promise of a reward of $100,000 if he succeeded. After release the man stated that he could not probably succeed alone and gave the name of another convict of character like his own, with whose assistance he felt sure of success and that he second convict was released to accompany the first.

Davis says that on going to his house in Montgomery one night he observed crouching near the garden wall a man who ran away and mysteriously disappeared He sent the anonymous letter to William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, and asked him to make an inquiry, but never received any answer. After going to Richmond and riding around the fortifications one day in company with Colonel William Preston Johnston, a bullet whizzed past his head, apparently from an unoccupied house. The provost guards the next day found in the house a man with a rifle concealed under a floor, who was immediately sent to the front of Lee's army.

Davis adds that two other attempts were made on his life. He discusses war questions, and with regard to the seven days' battles around Richmond says General Lee conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn the flank and rear of McClellan's army, and that the failure to annihilate the federal army was due chiefly to the fact that General Lee had no maps of the country below Richmond and that his army moved in ignorance of the country and with guides who, for the most part, proved themselves utterly inefficient. The interview winds up with a statement that the late John W. Garrett prevailed upon Secretary Stanton to release Davis from his confinement at Fortress Monroe on condition that Horace Greeley would go on the prisoner's bond.

THE EX-GOVERNOR IS ANGRY.

Philadelphia, July 12.—"It's an infamous lie," said ex-Governor Curtin this morning in referring to the statement emanating from Jefferson Davis accusing him of having planned to have the latter assassinated, "and I am astonished that such a thing should be circulated on information received through anonymous correspondence."

——Samuel Ertel, of Gregg, the other day, found a cent, while working in his potato patch, which still plainly shows 1787 as the year of its stamping. This makes it one hundred years old now, and a relic which will be of value in a cabinet of old coin.

——The other day as Mr. Shannon Boal was on the road to his home he observed a black bear ahead of him, which he at first supposed was his large black dog, until he got closer and found his mistake. The bear looked at Mr. Boal; Mr. Boal looked at bruin; neither said nothin to nobody; Mr. Boal went his way and Mr. bear went his. When will the two meet again?

——Dr. Atherton, Pres't of State College, has our thanks for tickets of invitation to the Alumni dinner, during the late Commencement. Sorry we could not attend, we feel keenly that we missed a rich table and as well as a feast of eloquence and wit. The Commencement exercises were the most brilliant and successful in the history of this institution.

——Michael Swartz writes us from Stevenson county, Ill., that northern Illinois is very dry this year, we did not have a rain to soak the ground for one year; the crops are a failure, except the corn which looks well, at present. Wheat is a worse failure than for fifteen years; the hay crop is the shortest for a good many years, the rye crop is the worst failure since I am in this country, which is now thirty two years.

—The Sugar Valley camp meeting will commence this year on Monday, August 15th, and end on August the 20th. Efforts are now being put forth to make this session far eclipse all former occasion in the interest of genuine Evangelicalism.

——A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Prof. Bitner informs us that a small caterpillar is committing great havoc upon apple trees and vegetation in general, in Lancaster county.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Examine D. A. Boozer's stock of fly nets before purchasing first class goods, at exceptional by low prices.

LINDEN HALL.

Farmers are all done making hay.

D. T. Wieland put away in good condition some 80 loads of hay, the greater part of which he expects to bale this coming winter.

Jas. Johnson and family, have returned from Northumberland, being absent a week or more. Mrs. Johnson says she is glad to get back to Linden Hall again, where she can breathe pure country air.

Miss May Waring, of Tyrone is the guest of Mrs. D. C. Hess.

We are glad to note that Mrs. Wash. Garbrick is improving slowly.

Raspberries are plenty and selling at 7 cents per qt.

Mr. Geo. Everts' boarding house is the place to stop for a good meal, and for social entertainment it is becoming more popular. If you don't believe the Dude, just ask Joe Garbrick, Jr.

Who said Joe Garbrick broke his buggy spring on Sunday.

Splendid ice cream at Geo. Everts every Saturday evening. DUDE.

For the Reporter:

THE COLLGE TOWNSHIP QUESTION.

The question is quite often asked as to where College township belongs—whether to Nittany or Penns Valley. The dividing line between the two vallies, of course, is Nittany Mountain, and as College township is clearly on the Nittany side of the mountain, there can be no question as to a proper location of College township. Just take the map, and it settles the question. Again, ever since the establishment of State College, all records locate that institution in Nittany Valley, and not in Penns Valley, hence that corroborates my position, backed by such evidence for twenty-five years. The fact that Harris township, of which College once was a part, was mainly in Penns Valley, would, before the division carry the new (College) nominally to the same section, but the division changed that very clearly as to the location of the new district. ***

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY 12, 1887.

To G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hill, Pa:

Dear Sir:—An examination of the finances of our county, and comparing them, with their condition when our present commissioners took the obligation of office, we are led to believe that none could have filled the office of County Commissioner better than our present board, without extra millage they freeing our debt-laden county, and placed it in an enviable position among the counties of the state, which required close attention and business qualities especially adapted for such an office. There is no office in the county wherein the interests of the tax-payer are more concerned than in the office of county commissioner, and to continue this wise management we must place men in nomination of known integrity and ability. We therefore ask you to allow your name to be used for said office, feeling that if nominated, it will insure your election, and that you will labor to the best interest of the whole county. Awaiting an early reply, we are, etc.,

MANY DEMOCRATS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John D. Decker, of Potter township, is a candidate for commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that S. F. Kline of Howard, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. F. Krebs of Pine Grove Mills, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joshua T. Potter, of norta precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that James Kimport, of Harris township, is a cannidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Spangler, of south precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Penn Hall, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Oscar Holt, of Burnside township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Josiah Hoy, of Marion, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. Adam Hasel, of Spring township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Spring Mills, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Q. Miles, of Martha Furnace, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Ishler, of Benner township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Emerick, of Penn township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to anneunce that A. J. Griest of Fleming, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Shope of Milesburg, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John M. Furey, of Pleasant Gap, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael S. Feidler, of Haines township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Gates, of Ferguson twp., is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that John S. Gray, of Philipsburg, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. Sternberg, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. Galer Morrison, of Port Matilda, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. L. Zerby, of Millheim, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John. A. Rupp, of College twp., is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Unionville, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John C. Rishel, of Centre Hall, is a candidate for Associate Judge subject to Democratic usages.

ON A PATH OF ROSES

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF DR. McGLYNN.

Three Thousand People Exhaust Themselves Cheering Him—He Cuts Himself Off from the Church.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Three thousand people attended the anti-poverty meeting in the Academy of Music last evening, and there would have been twice that number could they have got in.

The meeting had been announced in precisely the same manner as preceeding meetings of the society, and it was announced, as heretofore, that the speaker of the evening would be Dr. McGlynn, the president of the anti-poverty society. That he was to speak on subjects already discussed and from which the bloom had been brushed none of the members of the society for a moment believed. The public, or that part of it which had devoted little or no thought to the doings of the anti-poverty society and simply understood that it held meetings Sunday evening at the Academy of Music, stood amazed last night upon witnessing the desperate attempts of men and women to gain access to the building.

High above the stage of the academy were suspended four silken banners. In the centre of one of these was a portrait of Dr. McGlynn. Above the portrait were the words "St. Stephen's," and below it "Parishioners." On another banner was the inscription, "God Bless our Beloved Pastor. We are with you till Death."

James J. Gahan, late of the Catholic *Herald*, opened the meeting with the assistance of the audience.

"Dr. McGlynn," he said, "is to-night the most isolated man in America."

He paused. His task was only begun, but it was useless for him to proceed. With a roar that shook the building, the thousands rose and from their throats poured cheer upon cheer. Wildly as the men cheered they were altogether eclipsed by the women. The latter used throat, hands, and feet in their endeavor to demonstrate their affection for the man at the mere mention of whose name they lost all thought of self.

When a lull came the speaker added: "We meet that Rome may know."

Again it was impossible to proceed, but there were no cheers. It was as if a million snakes had been trampled upon and were belching forth their rage, but the sound was replaced by a sound of laughter in reply to the admonition: "My friends, never lose your time hissing at a dead snake." Tremendous cheering followed the announcement that the meeting was held to let Rome know that the followers of Dr. McGlynn refused to sanction the principles championed by McGlynn, and to let their Protestant friends know that in matters purely political not one title of political allegiance would be given to any foreign potentate.

At the mention of Archbishop Corrigan's name the audience hissed like so many cobras and hooted as if they had made a deep and successful study of the art. They hissed and hooted again at the mention of Rome and the "marble palace." There were cheers and shrieks of applause at the declaration that the men who were attempting to ostracize Dr. McGlynn were unworthy to tie his shoes. A passing reference to the cross of the new crusade was cheered with tremendous vehemence, and the roars were redoubled when Mr. Gahan promised that "he" would appear in a few minutes.

When Dr. McGlynn came out on the stage he was preceeded by two boys, each carrying a basket of rose leaves.

The boys walked before him, scattering the leaves as they walked, so that Dr. McGlynn, as he approached the place prepared for him, trod upon flowers. But to the flowers he could have given scarcely a thought with the sound of that thunderous welcome in his ears

He stood add faced the audience, and such a scene of mad enthusiasm he never witnessed. The house rose at him. Old women, middle-aged women and young women, old men, and young men shouted and screamed a welcome. They welcomed him with voice and gesture. They were crazed with excitement; their eyes glittered as they shouted. Minute after minute elapsed and the din continued. Again and again the men became exhausted. The women shouted "Keep it up!" Thus goaded, the men renewed their strength and shouted again. For eight minutes there was no lull in the tempest, and at the first apearance of a pause in the storm a voice called for "Thee cheers for Dr. McGlynn."

The chmax was reached when Dr. McGlynn was introduced as the "ideal American priest." All preceding attempts at applause dwindled to small proportions before the tremendous plaudits that shivered the atmosphere as the "ideal American priest" stepped forward and stood, with folded hands, bowing gravely before the storm. Those who had come merely to listen wondered if the din would never cease and gazed with amazement on the strained faces of women and the hot and exited countenances of men who stamped and shouted as if their very salvation depended upon the extent of the uproar created.

At lust, as if in pity for the perspiring, choking, but still applauding thousands, McGlynn raised his hands. In a moment there was silence. The storm was over, but only for an instant, almost every sentence he uttered was followed by a frantic outburst. When he ridiculed the powers to whom he owed his defeat, the audience howled with derisive laughter. When he upheld the position he had taken in opposition to his clerical superiors, his auditors cheered vociferously. He carried them whither he wished, and his power over his female auditors was such that at times some of them sobbed hysterically, their feelings being entirely beyond their control. Few in his audience had imagined that Dr. McGlynn would go to the length he did in his address of last night, and he completely satisfied all who listened to him that he had crossed the Rubicon and that for him there was no return to the church of Rome or chance of making even a pretence of peace with its authorities.

Stopped a Hot Ball with His Throat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—While playing base ball Saturday afternoon, Ed McDade, aged 16 years, was struck in the neck with a ball and had his windpipe split. He died soon after he had been taken to his home.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The usual report is out that the New Jersey peach crop is going to be short.

Scott's livery stable at Lincoln, Neb., was burned Saturday night. Loss, $6,000.

George Bailey, of Ellenville, N. Y., aged fourteen, while bathing, ventured too far out and was drowned.

The death rate in Boston during this year was 654 against 637 during June 1885. The rate this week was 34.1.

By the falling of a trestle at Lombard, Ill., two men were killed, one fatally injured and two boys seriously hurt.

The sloop Mystery, with a party of excursionists on board was capsized off Barren island, Sunday night, and twenty-seven, men, women and children were drowned.

Lake Champlain's sea serpent has made its appearance again. It visited a Sunday school picnic and had everything its own way.

Women worked hard at the polls all day at Rome, N. Y., and their efforts enabled the prohibitionists to win the municipal election.

Mysterious murders and unaccountable disappearances have been so numerous lately in Cincinati as to give the city an unenviable notoriety.

Eddie McDade, aged fifteen, was killed at Manayunk, Pa., by a base ball which struck him in the mouth. He was catching behind the bat and it was a foul tip.

William Higgins, who killed Harry Gorman with a blow of his fist on May 12, has been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary in Judge Heisley's criminal court at Cleveland, Ohio.

At the depth of 1,800 feet, near Charleston, natural gas was discovered Saturday by a Pittsburg company. The flow is said to be fully as great as that of any of the wells at Findlay, Ohio.

Scott Baldwin, of the Cascade house, Susquehanna, Pa., committed suicide Saturday by taking three ounces of laudanum. He leaves a widow and grownup children. No cause is assigned for his act.

The death sentences of H. J. O'Donnell, of Silver City, and Jasper Thompson, of Socorro, has been commuted by Gov. Rose to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at hard labor, at Sante Fe, N. M.

Fire Saturday at Baltimore destroyed one of the freight sheds of the Western Maryland railroad, at Fulton station, together with a considerable quantity of freight. The damage was $2,500; insured.

Walter L. Kilton, mate of the bark Rose Innes, has been indicted for a felonious assault on Miss Henrietta Powell on the night of July 4, at Baltimore. The maximum penalty on conviction is death.

At Nashville, Tenn., young Mr. Gammon, not being received by Miss Brooks as he thought he ought to be, defamed her character. Her father visited Mr. Gammon at his residence and filled him full of buckshot.

A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was badly wrecked at Mitchell's Crossing, Va. Conductor Buster was seriously injured. The damage is heavy and all the trains were delayed several hours.

During a thunder storm in Detroit, Mrs Patten was paralyzed with fright at seeing a ball of fire as large as a cocoanut burst through the wall paper near the chimney and go sailing about the room. A door was opened and the ball made its escape.

Captain Hatton and the crew of the schooner Hudson, of Calais, just arrived at Rockland, Me., from Plymouth, report that a in fog Wednesday morning the schooner struck on Big Seal Ledge, Green Island, and became a total loss. Her cargo was light.

James St. Clair is under arrest at Baltimore charged with having collected a pension of $1,200 for John and Perry Conway, sons of a deceased soldier, and retaining $600 of the money.

INVOLUNTARY INDIAN SLAYER.

Two Drunken Red Skins Chase a White Man and are Shot.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—For about four weeks Dr. Carr, with six Indians, has been running an Indian medicine camp in the south end of the city. On July 4, Jim Rose, a mechanic who boards at the Star of the West hotel, found two of the Indians beating a small boy and interfered. This drew on him the enmity of the Indians. To-day two of them got drunk and started on the warpath. They found Rose, and chased him through the streets to the hotel. They followed him in, and were mounting the stairs, when Rose turned and pulled his pistol. They paid no attention to his warning, so he opened fire. Both retreated after being seriously wounded, each being shot twice. The four other Indians then came up and induced their two drunken brethren to go to the camp. One of them, however, Little Chief, returned in a few minutes with a Winchester rifle, and standing in the rear yard of the hotel, opened fire on the windows of Rose's room. Rose returned the fire and again the sober Indians came up and took away their savage companion. About this time the police put in an appearance, but one of the Indians mounted guard, Winchester in hand, and kept the police and mob at bay until Dr. Carr came. Then it was found that Indian Charley had been shot in the head and was mortally wounded. Little Chief was shot in the leg and groin. Pawnee Tom had in some way got in range of Rose's revolver and has three wounds which may cause his death.

Revenge at Last.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., July 11.—The long series of disturbances at this place growing out of the persistence of Switzer and Mnason and their followers in holding religious services at which numerous respected members of the community were reviled as "imps of the devil," &c., culminated last night in violence. Mnason, to whose presence and preachings the villagers especially objected, was dragged from the house where he lay in concealment by a mob. He was hustled through the streets and, while one man plied a rawhide about his head and shoulders, the others dragged him to the railroad station, where his flowing hair and beard were lopped off close with a horse clipper.

An Asbury Park Sensation.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—Garrett Francis a guest of the hotel Asbury, was arrested yesterday on charges preferred by Laura Hankins, a pretty young lady of this place. Miss Hankins is well connected, and the scandal has created a great sensation. Francis gave bail to answer before the grand jury.

Mining Town Destroyed by Fire.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 11.—For the fourth time in its brief history the mining town of Hurley, on the Gogebic range, has been visited with terrible fire, this time to the almost total destruction of the town and the loss of a score of lives.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The boiler of a threshing machine on a farm near Mascoutah, Illinois, exploded on the morning of the 1st, killing John Plob, the engineer, and dangerously injuring three other men.

—The public debt statement for June shows a reduction of $16,852,-725. Total cash in the treasury, $482,-433,917. During the fiscal year which ended on June 30th, the principal of the bonded debt of the United States decreased $127,911,030.

—The coinage of the United States Mints during June amounted in value to $4,337,502, including 2,516,090 standard dollars.

—A passenger train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad was wrecked near Zanesville, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 30th ult. The baggage car and a combination car were thrown down an embankment. Baggage-master Lane was severely iniured.

—At Chatham, near Morristown, New Jersey, John Wilson, who had gone home drunk the night before, became infuriated at his little daughter and fired at her with an old shot gun, but missed his aim. His wife remonstrating, he shot her dead and then committed suicide. The couple leave eight children, three of them under six years of age. Henry Hamilton, a wealthy planter, was lynched in Bradley county, Arkansas, on the evening of the 30th ult. He and a man named Deberry recently murdered two brothers named Harris. Deberry escaped and Hamilton was released on bail.

—Charles Scipio and Lizzie Train were fatally injured by a locomotive while trying to cross the Long Island Railroad track in a wagon on the 2d. Michael Donohoe, aged 22 years, and a seven-year-old boy named Brown, were drowned while bathing at Bath, Maine, on the evening of the 1st. Five fatalities were reported in Brazil, Indiana, on the 1st. Burt Claburn, a miner, was killed by falling slate, and "Ned" Armstrong, a miner, was killed by lightning. George Heacox, a miner, had his back broken by a cage in a mine, and Robert Stewart and Henry Nolan lost limbs under the cars, sustaining fatal injuries. At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 2d, Halsey Gains, aged 15 years, had his scalp partially torn off and one arm deeply lacerated by a leopard in one of Barnum's cages. The lad climbed up to the leopard's cage, and was peering inside when the animal tried to drag him in. He was only saved by the efforts of one of the trainers.

—W. H. Cornish, a young merchant of French Camp, Mississippi, was murdered, on the evening of the 30th ult., and his body was burned in his store. George Bryan, Samuel Garrett and Monroe Boyd, who were in the store at a late hour, have been arrested charged with the crime. Near Selma, Alabama on the 2d two negro children, 6 and 8 years old, were killed. One was shot; the other's neck was broken. Suspicion rests on two negro boys, 13 and 17 years old.

—Richard Lane and his wife were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Ohio river, at Pittsburg on the evening of the 3d. Three other persons were in the boat, and Lane, who was rowing, pulled into the swells from a passing tug boat to frighten the others. Jerome Bittonle and wife were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Randolph, Missouri.

—John Shaw, a private banker, of Wardsville, Ontario, is reported to have absconded, leaving $10,000 in debts.

—In Conshohocken, Penna., on the morning of the 4th, about 1 o'clock, the fronts of four houses on Elm street were suddenly blown out by an explosion. "Mrs. Harrold, an occupant of one of the houses, was standing in her doorway and saw two men on the opposite side of the street strike two matches, one after the other. One of the men was then heard to say 'it is time for us to get away.' The next instant the explosion occurred. Mrs. Harrold was knocked senseless, but soon recovered. The police say that dynamite was used, with malicious intent."

—John D. Sheahan shot and killed Rufus L. Bishop, at Laurens, South Carolina, on the 4th. Bishop, in a quarrel, on the 2d, called Sheahan a a thief, accused him of "hiring a negro to burn the town of Waterloo," and threatened to "shoot his heart out." At Caperton, West Virginia, on the 3d, Lolly Robinson, colored, shot and killed Charles Williams, also colored, who had been too intimate with Robinson's wife. Robinson was taken from the officers by a mob of blacks and whites and lynched. The lynchers also sought Robinson's wife, but she escaped to the mountains.

—Three bothers, named Moffat, aged respectfully 13, 15 and 17 years, were drowned on the 4th, while bathing at Fenelon Falls, Ontario.

—A freight train of twenty-three refrigerator cars containing dressed beef ran off the track near St. Thomas, Ontario, on the 4th. Fifteen of the cars were completely wrecked, and two tramps stealing a ride were killed.

—Two hundred and fifty-six deaths were reported in New York on the 3d—the largest number in any one day since 1876.

—At Calrendon, Penna., seven miles east of Warren, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, a fire started in an old planing mill at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 4th. Shortly afterwards flames issued from the Weaver Hotel, owned by John Mahoney. The fire swept through the frame structures of the little town until twenty acres were burned over, and the only building of any consequence saved was the railroad depot. About 1100 people were made homeless. The charred body of a man, supposed to be a hack driver named Sullivan, was found in the ruins of the Weaver Hotel. Mahoney was arrested on the 5th, in the woods, six miles from Clarendon, and lodged in the jail at Warren to answer the charge of incendiarism. "Public rumor at Clarendon says that two weeks ago when liquor licenses were refused to all applicants in Warren county, Mahoney, proprietor of the Weaver Hotel, threatened to fire the town if the decision of the Court was not reversed in two weeks."

—Charles Van Aernam and Mrs. Emma Churchill were killed by a railroad train while crossing the Delaware and Hudson track in a carriage, near Knowersville, New York, on the evening of the 4th. Van Aernam had been warned of the train's approach. Lawrence O'Connell, a prominent citizen of Port Jervis, New York, was killed by a railroad train at Wilson's Park, on the 4th. A mail train and a local passenger on the Maine Central Railroad collided near Gardiner on the afternoon of the 5th. Both engines were wrecked and the mail tender was telescoped into the postal car. Two train hands and a lady passenger were severely injured. An oil car on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the track at Dillerville by a collision on the 4th and set on fire. Three oil cars, three cars loaded with flour and a cabin car were burned, causing a loss of about $20,000.

—Christina Kreig, 40 years of age, committed suicide in New York on the evening of the 4th. She left a note saying her husband had driven her to the act. John Garrish, an engineer on the Erie Railway, committed suicide near Port Jervis on the 4th. His wife is in an insane asylum.

—John Feistbenner stabbed John Orkner, in Chicago, on the evening of the 3d, and Orkner died on the morning of the 5th from his wound. Feistbenner, realizing the imminence of the discovery of the murder, committed suicide as soon as he heard of his victim's death. The motive of the murder is a mystery.

—Mrs. Albert Kewerling was burned to death at Lewistown, Penna., on the afternoon of the 5th, while pouring coal oil in a stove to start a fire. Some hot embers remaining ignited the oil, and exploded the can in her hand.

—A collision occurred on the evening of the 4th, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, near Bessemer, Michigan, by which Daniel Tangney, a passenger, and several employes of the road were dangerously injured. The limited express was being followed by a switch engine, when a break in the passenger engine caused a stop and the collision.

—Two brothers named Bass were killed by lightning at Nashville, Missouri, on the 4th. Two women and a child were also shocked, one of the women perhaps fatally. Two youths, about 17 years of age, who sought shelter from a thunder shower under a tree near Louisville, on the 4th, were killed by lightning. Several other persons were stunned.

—Henton Miller, Treasurer of Perry county, Indiana, disappeared a few days ago, and is a defaulter for $67,000. His predecessor was also a defaulter, and now in the penitentiary. Miller was accompanied in his flight by a young wife, whom he married less than a year ago. He leaves behind a large family of children by a former wife.

—The loss by the burning of the Weber malt house in Cincinnati is now estimated at $160,000. The insurance is $110,000. Hippely & Hoff's brewery, in Allegheny City, was burned on the evening of the 4th. Loss, 33,000.

—Jacob Fischer, an old man, went out on the roof of his boarding-house in Cincinnati, on the 5th, to cool off. Some neighbors seeing him, told a policeman that a burglar was on the roof. The policeman called to Fischer, who started to run to the hatchway. At this the policeman fired, and the old man fell, mortally wounded in the back. James Nuismer was shot dead in Muskegan, Michigan, on the evening of the 5th, and his son Edward was arrested on suspicion, because they "had a slight dispute during the day." At least twelve murders have been reported in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, within two weeks. At Marengo, Crawford county Indiana, on the evening of the 3d, a conflict occurred between a band of "regulators" known as the "White Caps," and two brothers, John and Sherman Nausbee. The "White Caps" had determined to whip John because he had caused the wife of a Justice named Town to separate from her husband. In the fight that ensued, Sherman Naushee was probably fatally shot and John was beaten with clubs until he was left for dead. The Naushees were powerful men, and it is said that several White Caps were killed and wounded. At Jonesboro', Arkansas on the 5th, an unknown man, supposed to be an escaped lunatic, got off a train, and walking up to a small crowd of people drew a revolver and fired three shots, killing one man and fatally wounding another. In Litchfield, Kentucky, at one o'clock on the morning of the 6th W. R. May, a distiller and saloon keeper, was called from his bed by a man who said he wanted a quart of whiskey. May went into the place with the man. "An assassin was stationed in front of the building and as soon as the light fell on May's face he discharged a load of buckshot into his head killing him instantly. Subsequent investigation established that the murderer is James M. Lynch, formerly a young lawyer at this place, but who has been a fugitive for several months, May cowhiding him last Christmas after a difficulty over a lewd woman."

—Philip Ziegler, a young man, died in Cincinnati on the evening of the 5th, from swallowing carbolic acid. His mother gave him a tablespoonful of the acid, mistaking it for medicine prescribed by a physician.

—An express train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ran off the track at Leon, Kentucky, on the morning of the 6th, and all the cars, except a sleeper, were thrown into a ditch. Two train men and six passengers were injured, the train hands dangerously.

—Mrs. Henry Underhill was killed and Miss Maude Blye fatally injured by being struck by a train while trying to drive across the railroad track near Charlotte, Michigan, on the evening of the 5th.

—Terrific thunder storms prevailed on the 6th, along the Lower Hudson Valley. Trees and houses were struck by lightning, basements and cellars were flooded and washouts were reported on the West Shore and Hudson River Railroads. The temperature fell 23 degrees at Poughkeepsie in three hours. The heaviest storms prevailed between that point and Poughkeepsie; north of Poughkeepsie they were light. Several buildings in Queens and Suffolk counties, New York, were, on the 6th, damaged by lightning.

—William Dennis, aged 17 years, was killed by lightning while working on an ore bank at Plymouth, Penna., on the 6th.

—A telegram from Paducah, Ky., reports that in 1873, while J. Hamp Swift was Sheriff of Calloway county, Kentucky, his accounts were found to be $3,000 short. He thought a deputy had robbed him. In making good the deficiency he was bankrupted, and has since supported his family as a day laborer. Recently, his wife was sent to an insane asylum, and in her ravings told of money hidden in a smoke house. Investigation revealed $3260 in greenbacks. It is thought she concealed the money in one of her attacks. "The discovery not only set the ex-Sheriff on his feet, but cleared his reputation of suspicion."

—On the evening of the 6th lightning struck the wire connected with the dynamite cartridges placed in the holes drilled for blasting at Shaft 6 on the new aqueduct, New York, causing their premature explosion in both the north and south headings of the tunnel, and killing a laborer named Stranker. The men in the tunnel had just been called away when the explosion took place, otherwise the loss of life would have been large. The wire was disconnected with the battery at the top of the shaft when the lightning struck it. During a storm on the evening of the 6th, lightning fired the dry timber on the Blue Mountains, near Reading, Penna., and more than 500 acres were burned over. At Kutztown, Peter Kline's barn, with its contents, was destroyed by lightning. Loss $5000. At Weisenhurgh, Lehigh county, Zaegle's church was struck by lightning and consumed. Loss $8000. Hundreds of acres of corn were washed out by the heavy rains. A severe wind storm visited Carlisle and Jacksonville, Arkansas, on the afternoon of the 6th. At Carlisle the Baptist Church and several other buildings were demolished. No loss of life is reported.

—An explosion occurred in the Cellinite Manufacturing Works at Arlington, New Jersey, on the morning of the 7th, by which Miss Ariana Muchmore and a man named August were killed: The works, consisting of three brick buildings, were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $50,000. A number of buildings in the village were damaged, and people in houses were thrown down by the shock. About fifty persons of both sexes were employed in the factory, and all were injured, six seriously. One, a man named Fay, of Newark, is in a critical condition. The loss by damage to property in the town is estimated at several thousand dollars. The factory was owned by Philadelphia capitalists.

—Fifty acres of land in East Atchison, Missouri, have been washed away by a flood in the river within the last forty-eight hours. "The school house, which a month ago stood a quarter of a mile from the river bank, was moved east, and the ground on which it stood is now in the river. The bank at that point is perpendicular, and thirty feet high. All the residents of that portion of the town have been forced to hastily remove their houses or abandon them to the mercy of the river." The current has washed out a bed of quicksand, which underlies a stratum of clay, and the undermined sections of clay have tumbled into the river.

—The crops in Southern Minnesota are reported to be in bad condition, owing to drought and chinch bugs. In the central and northern sections of the State and in Dakota the crops are doing well. The country around Perham, Minnesota, is suffering from a plague of locusts. Everything is covered with them, and they have utterly devoured thousands of acres of vegetation.

—Matthew Kennedy, the principal in the fur robbery at Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be in custody in Lansing, Michigan.

—Near Wilmington, North Carolina, on the morning of the 7th, Alfred Soyke, a farm hand, shot and killed a man named Mills, superintendent of the farm, who had discharged him the day before. Clel. McElroy and Alexander Renich, horse trainers of Lebanon, Kentucky, having quarrelled, each resolved to kill the other on sight. They met on the 6th, and McElroy, who was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, killed his antagonist.

—Summer cholera is more prevalent in Montreal this season than for many years, and the mortality among children is alarming.

—William Bowman and his sister-in-law, Miss Eunice McKinney, were killed by lightning while standing under a tree during a thunder storm at Palestine, Texas, on the evening of the 7th. Lynn Cooper, 16 years of age, was accidently killed in Broome county, New York, on the evening of the 7th, by the discharge of a pistol he was handling. John D. Van Gorden, 69 years of age, was stung by a bee on the wrist at Dingman's Ferry, Penna., on the morning of the 6th, and died shortly after. Jennie Dunham, aged 19, and her nephew, aged 11 years, were drowned on the 8th at Rockland, Massachusetts, by the upsetting of a boat. John Short and James Huckiski were fatally injured on the afternoon or the 8th by the explosion of a boiler in the Excelsior mine at Oskaloosa, Iowa. A telegraph pole at a street corner in New York, which was eaten away at the base, fell on the 8th, killing John McGarry, aged 13 years.

—Oscar M. Kelly, a wife murderer, was taken from the jail at Dalles, Oregon on the morning of the 7th and lynched. Dr. E. N. North, shot at Peru, Indiana, on the morning of the 6th, by James Christianson, died on the 8th. Christianson was taken from the jail on the evening of the 6th by a mob and lynched. Lewis Walker, a colored miner, was shot and killed by Stella Williams at McDonald's Penna, on the evening of the 7th. He had been living with the woman and threatened to leave her. Benjamin Craig and John Hill were killed by the latter's elder brother, Green B. Hill, in a quarrel near Tucker, Texas, on the 7th.

—The health officers of St. Louis on the 7th reported that the proprietor of a dairy who keeps 50 cows and supplies a large section with milk, has been serving milk from animals sick of pleuro-pneumonia. Fifteen cows died during the last week and the others are sick. The inspector destroyed fifty gallons of diseased milk found on the premises. One other dairy in the neighborhood is infected. It is supposed the disease was communicated by some Texas cattle driven through a pasture where the dairy cows were feeding.

—The reports of the murders of Chinese miners on Snake river, in Idaho, are discredited in Portland, Oregon. It is believed there that the bodies found in the water were those of Chinamen accidentally drowned. "The Chinese work bars in Snake river which pay 60 to 75 cents per day, and no white man wants to work for that sum."

—Eight Italian miners were imprisoned in the Sturgeon River Mine at Metropolitan, Michigan, on the evening of the 7th, by a rush of water, which prevented their escape. All are given up for drowned.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Never was a mewing cat a good mouser.

There is no worse thief than a bad book.

What the eye sees not the heart rues not.

Lip courtesy pleases much and costs little.

Everything may be borne except good fortune.

No one ever became poor through giving alms.

In accomplishing a desire even haste appears delay.

The foolish and the dead alone never change their opinions.

Cherish thy friend and temperately admonish thine enemy.

Be cautious of believing ill, but more cautious of reporting it.

The wise corrects his faults by observing the faults of others.

An exile who has a home nowhere is like a dead man without a grave.

No woman is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family.

The great road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well-doing.

When will talkers refrain rrom evil speaking? When listeners refrain from evil hearing.

Man must work. He may work grudgingly or gratefully. He may work as a man or a machine.

When the forenoons of life are wasted there is not much hope of a peaceful and fruitful evening.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children as habitual respect and dutiful deportment toward their parents.

It is a sign of wisdom to be willing to receive instruction; the most intelligent sometimes stand in need of it.

It is of the bounty of nature that we live, but of the philosophy that we live well which is in truth, a greater benefit than life itself.

I could never think well of man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understanding if we spend too much of our time among infinities and unreasonables.

The main token of a strong character is not to make known every change and phase in thought and feeling, but to give the world the finished results.

Aristotle affirms that the true nature of riches consists in the contented use and employment of the things we have, rather than in the possesion of them.

Everybody, no matter how crabbed and morose, must succumb to the witching charm of a laughing child. Even the heathen cannibal loves little babies.

If the grain were separated from the chaff which fills the works of our national poets, what is truly valuable would be to what is useless in the proportion of a mole-hill to a mountain.

The schoolmaster is abroad! And I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array, for upholding and extending the liberties of his country!

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	9 50	@10 00
Hams	21 50	@22 —
Pork Mess	16 00	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@— —
Sides smoked	— 9	@— 9¼
Shoulders smoked	— 6¼	@— 6¾
do in salt	— 6	@— 6¼
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	6 15	@ 6 80
Lard loose	6 25	@ 6 50
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 3 00
Pa. Family	3 75	@ 3 90
Minn Clear	4 00	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wh't	4 60	@ 4 85
Rye Flour	2 60	@ 2 75
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	89	@— —
Rye	— —	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 44½	@— 45
Oat, No. 1 White	— 38	@— —
No. 2 do	— 37½	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 32	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	50 —	@33 —
No. 2 Shore	16 —	@— —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6¾	@6¾
Granulated	5 15-16	@6
Confec. A	5 9-16	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	13 00	@— —
Mixed	6 00	@10 50
Cut Hay	13 00	@13 50
Rye Straw	12 00	@12 25
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	34	@36
Common	30	@32
Unwashed medium	32	@35

THE SHAH'S REVENUE

How the Funds for the Support of Persia's Government are Obtained.

Persia is relatively rich, for she owes nothing to bankers or bondholders either at home or abroad. She has no debt and Shah covers a snug sum annually into the treasury as a reserve. It has been sneeringly said by the Russians, who wish to belittle in order to weaken her, that Persia has no national debt because she has no credit. The truth of this assertion can only be proved when the Shah attempts to raise a loan, which has never yet been done by the Persian Government. Of course, if more were spent for internal improvement of if there were less speculation, there might be less reserve or a larger revenue. But the fact remains that while something is done to promote material progress, something is still annually saved.

The revenues of the Shah come from many sources. The land, live stock, customs, excise and mines and fisheries furnish the chief sources of revenue. The collection of some of the taxes is attended with considerable risk, and results in not unfrequent riots and bloodshed.

Regarding some of his revenues the Shah very wisely continues to follow a method common in Europe in former ages, that is, farming. By farming the pearl fisheries, for example, the Shah may receive less than if the tax on them could be justly collected and turned over to his Government. But as that is practically impossible, the Shah makes sure of a given sum on which he can depend, and leaves it to the agent who farms them to make his profit from whatever surplus may accrue. But while the Shah is advantaged by the system of farming, the people are much more heavily oppressed, as they are in the hands of the officer who farms that revenue. Nominally he may keep to the letter of the law in collecting only such ratio on the products as the law prescribes. But in reality great abuses grow out of the greed of the farmer.

The turquoise mines are farmed. They are less productive than formerly, while the manufacture of excellent spurious turquoises in Europe has tended somewhat to lower the demand for the genuine article. The difficulty of getting the stone is also excessive, as the mines are growing deeper all the time and the shafts are very dangerous. Many are killed in the Persian turquoise mines, which are found in the province of Kerman in the South, but the best ones are mined in Khorassan in the North.

The fisheries of Persia are famed. They are chiefly in the Caspian Sea and in the mouth of the rivers emptying into it, and consist chiefly of salmon and sturgeon. The boxwood in the forests adjoining the sea is also farmed. This has been a considerable article of commerce, but the supply is now falling off.

The customs are farmed and form a very important source of revenue notwithstanding that by the treaty of Turkomantchai with Russia, all goods entered from nations enjoying its privileges under the "most favored nation" clause pay a maximum duty of five per centum. Turkey has an entirely different treaty with Persia which allows the two countries to claim a ten per cent. duty. Abuses doubtless exist in the collection of customs, especially in the matter of peculation. But the wonder to me is that under existing circumstances the abuses are not greater. Land tax also forms a most important source of revenue.

The nomads of Persia, who number nearly a million, are taxed by a monthly levy on their flocks, which is moderate and collected with regularity. This tax or part of it is farmed. Generally it is raised without difficulty except among the warlike tribes of the Southwest. Among them the tax gatherer only ventures attended by a strong guard of soldiers.

The Shah adds still further and very materially to his revenues by the presents he receives in coin from the high dignitaries he visits from time to time, and from the sale of important offices to the highest bidder. Not that he awards an office to any one who overbids others, but to the one who, of several having ability, adds to talents for the post the largest pecuniary consideration. What these sums are can be only surmised from general report; but that large amounts annually go into the coffers of the Shah in this way is a fact well assured; indeed it is a practice that has existed in Perias for ages.

The Advantages of Secrecy.

Mrs. Charles Thompson had got tired of living in the country and about the time that Montreal houses break out into a harmless erysipelas of bills having the legends, "To Let," and "For Sale," she said to her husband: "Don't you think, dear, it would be well enough for us to return to the city?"

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Thomson.

Miss Julia Robertson, Mrs. Thomson's pretty 18-year-old sister, clapped her hands.

"Good! good!" cried she. "Now I shall have some sort of chance at matinees and the opera again."

House hunting commenced in good earnest; but it flagged after the first edge of enthusiastic enterprise was worn off. None of the houses suited exactly. Mrs. Teomson declared that it was of no use wearing out one's shoe leather and temper looking for what couldn't be found. Mr. Thomson said it was a pity they hadn't found that out before. Mrs. Thomson said that, as far as she was concerned, she would just as soon stay where they were. Mr. Thomson retorted that anything was better than an indolent woman. Mrs. Thomson burst into tears. Mr. Thomson went out of the room banging the door behind him. Miss Robertson declared that all men were brutes, and that she for one never intended to be married.

"I don't care," sobbed Mrs. Thomson. "It was all Charley's fault, our taking this horrid, damp hole."

"Oh, Bee, how can you say so?" said Miss Robertson. (Mrs. Thomson's baptismal appellation was Beatrix.) "You were as wild after it as he was.

"And," added Bee, ignoring the interruption, "if we have to live on the grass under an umbrella I shall make no further efforts."

Mr. Thomson said the same thing, and Miss Robertson was just making uy her mind to another season in the country, when Bee came exultingly back from the city one evening.

"Ch, Julia," cried she, "I've seen the sweetest little gem of a house!"

"Been house-hunting, eh?" enquired Miss Robertson.

"Well—no, not exactly house-hunting, you know. I wouldn't do that after Charley's shameful behavior. But I saw the bill and I went in. Double parlors and frescoed dining-room in the rear; hot and cold water, gas, range, baths—everything, in short, and the hall floor laid in those delightful mosaic patterns of tesselated marble. The neighborhood delightful, the mountain park handy—"

"And the rent?" eagerly demanded Miss Robertson, with her eyes like blue moons.

"Only four hundred a year."

"Oh," said Julia, "but isn't that a great deal?"

"Not when you consider the prices of houses in general. I'll go back tomorrow and secure it; but mind, it's a secret. I don't want Charles to know that I have taken any trouble, after his hateful words."

"I don't quite believe in secrets between husbands and wives" said Julia Robertson. "But of course I'll keep your secret."

Mrs. Thomson had retired to bed when her husband came home. Miss Robertson, however, was up to pour his tea.

"Well, Julia," said Mr. Thompson, triumphantly, "I have found the very house we want."

Julia looked up with an almost scared expression on her face.

"You haven't taken it, Charles?"

"No; but I shall to-morrow."

"I wouldn't do anything without consulting Bee," pleaded Julia.

"I shall give her a pleasant surprise," said Mr. Thomson, buttering a muffin. "Remember, Ju, this is between you and me."

"Oh, of course," said Julia, beginning to feel a little embarrassed by the amount of confidence reposed in her.

Early next morning, Mr. Thomson went to the city, and Bee followed in the next train, while Miss Robertson breathlessly awaited the crisis.

"We shall have to live in two houses, as sure as the world," said she to herself. "What idiots these young people are!"

Mrs. Thomson returned home rather earlier than her sister had expected her, with a bright, flushed face.

"Well?" said Julia, breathlessly.

"I've agreed to pay five hundred a year for it," said Mrs. Thomson.

"Five hundred!" echoed Miss Robertson. "I thought it was only four hundred!"

"Well, so it was, but there's another party, it seems, very anxious to secure the house, and—"

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Julia, "That's only the professional landlady's ruse."

"Oh, but it's true," persisted Bee, "for I saw his hat on the sideboard and I caught a glimpse of his legs walking about in the upper story to see if the paint was in good order on the second floor. So I said I'd give her five hundred.

"But, I really think, Bee darling, you'd better speak to Charles."

"So I will," said Bee, "this evening. He will see that his wife is something more than a dead letter in the family. But I want you to go and see the house this afternoon, Julia."

"This afternoon!" cried Miss Robertson. "We've no time."

"Yes, we have," said Beatrix; "just exactly time enough, if we hurry down to the cars, and return in the last train."

The level rays of the soft April sunset were shining into the pretty little double drawing-rooms of the house on Shuter Street, as Bee led her sister exultingly into it.

"Just look at those marble mantles," said she, "and the pattern of the cornices. And the pier glasses and the gas fixtures go with the house, and—"

"Oh; I beg pardon, ma'am, I'm sure," said an elderly lady, who advanced, "I'm sorry to disappoint you, but—"

Beatrix Thomson looked aghast.

"You have not let the house?"

"Yes, ma'am, I have. A poor lone woman like me has her own interests to look to; and the gentleman offered six hundred a year if I'd sign the papers at once, which," with a reflective look at her handkerchief, "I did."

"I told you so," said Julia, soto vice.

Mrs. Thomson rose in great indignation, her voice rising accordingly.

"I really think," said she, "I should be justified in placing this matter in the hands of the lawyers, and—"

"Why, Bee, my darling!"

"Charley!"

The folding doors slid back and Mrs. Thomson found herself vis-a-vis with her husband.

"Here's the gent himself," said the ancient female, who smelled as if she had stepped out of a dye tub. "Which he can explain."

"You never have taken this house, Charley!" almost shrieked Mrs. Thomson.

"Yes; I have, my dear."

"But I have offered five hundred for it!"

"And I have signed a three years' lease at six hundred," said the husband, somewhat sheepishly:

Miss Robertson burst out laughing.

"So," said she, "your profound secrecy has cost you just two hundred dollars per annum."

Mrs. Thomson began to cry; the elderly female looked as if she thought the lease might be vitiated by this matrimonial misunderstanding, Julia's eyes twinkled roguishly.

"Never mind, Bee," said Mr. Thomson, soothingly. "It's a gem of a house, anyway, and we'll be as happy as the day is long in it. I only wish I had confided in you about it."

"And I wi-wish I hadn't been so obstinate and hateful," whimpered Bee.

"Come," said Miss Robertson, "let's make haste, or we shall lose the last train.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Hunting for Souls.

"He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."—Gen. 10 : 9.

IN our day, hunting is a sport; but in the lands and the times infested with wild beasts, it was a matter of life or death with the people. It was very different from going out on a sunshiny afternoon with a patent breech-loader, to shoot reed-birds on the flats, when Pollux and Achilles and Diomedes went out

TO CLEAR THE LAND OF LIONS

and tigers and bears. My text sets forth Nimrod as a hero when it presents him with broad shoulders and shaggy apparel and sun-browned face, and arm bunched with muscle—"a mighty hunter before the Lord." I think he used the bow and the arrow with great success practicing archery.

I have thought if it is such a grand thing and such a brave thing to clear wild beasts out of a country if it is not a better and braver thing to hunt down and destroy those great evils of society that are stalking the land with fierce eye and bloody paw and sharp tusk and quick spring. I have wondered if there is not such a thing as

GOSPEL HUNTING,

by which those who have been flying from the truth, may be captured for God and heaven. The Lord Jesus, in His sermon used the art of angling for an illustration when He said, "I will make you fishers of men." And so I think I have authority for using hunting as an illustration of Gospel truth; and I pray God that there may be many a man in this congregation who shall begin to study Gospel archery, of whom it may, after a while, be said, "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."

How much awkward Christian work there is done in the world! How many good people there are who drive souls away from Christ instead of bringing them to Him!

RELIGIOUS BLUNDERERS,

who upset more than they right. Their gun has a crooked barrel, and kicks as it goes off. They are like a clumsy comrade who goes along with skilful hunters—at the very moment he ought to be most quiet, he is cracking an elder or falling over a log and frightening away the game. How few Christian people have ever learned the lesson of which I read at the beginning of the service, how that the Lord Jesus Christ, at the Well, went from talking about a cup of water to the most practical religious truths, which won the woman's soul for God! Jesus in the wilderness was breaking bread to the people. I think it was good bread; it was very light bread, and the yeast had done its work thoroughly. Christ, after He had broken the bread, said to the people, "Beware of the yeast, or of the leaven, of the Pharisees!" So natural a transition it was, and how easily they all understood Him! But how few Christian people understand how to fasten the truths of God to the souls of men!

A STORY OF A STORM.

Truman Osborne one of the evangelists who went through this country some years ago, had a wonderful art in the right direction. He came to my father's house one day, and while we were all seated in the room, he said, "Mr. Talmage, all your children Christians?" Father said, "*Yes, all but De Witt.*" Then Truman Osborne looked down into the fire-place, and began to tell a story of a storm that came on the mountains, and all the sheep were in the fold; but there was one lamb outside that perished in the storm. Had he looked me in the eye, I should have been angered when he told me that story; but he looked into the fire-place, and it was so pathetically and beautifully done that I never found any peace until I was inside the fold, where the other sheep are.

The archers of old times studied their art. They were very precise in the matter. The old books gave special directions as to how the archer should go, and as to

WHAT AN ARCHER SHOULD DO.

He must stand erect and firm, his left foot a little in advance of his right foot. With his left hand he must take hold of the bow in the middle, and then, with the three fingers and the thumb of his right hand, he should lay hold of the arrow and affix it to the string—so precise was the direction given. But how clumsy we are about religious work! How little skill and care we exercise! How often our arrows miss the mark! Oh, that we might learn the art of doing good, and become "mighty hunters before the Lord!"

I. In the first place, if you want to be effectual in doing good, you must be very

SURE OF YOUR WEAPON.

There was something very fascinating about the archery of olden times. Perhaps you do not know what they could do with the bow and arrow. Why, the chief battles fought by the English Plantagenets were with the long bow. They would take the arrow of polished wood, and feather it with the plume of a bird, and then it would fly from the bow-string of plaited silk. The broad fields of Agincourt, and Solway Moss, and Neville's Cross, heard the loud thrum of the archer's bow-string. Now, my Christian friends, we have a mightier weapon than that. It is the arrow of the Gospel; it is a sharp arrow; it is a straight arrow; it is feathered from the wing of the dove of God's Spirit; it flies from a bow made out of the wood of the cross. As far as I can estimate or calculate, it has brought down four hundred million souls. Paul knew how to bring the notch of that arrow on to that bow-string, and its whirr was heard through the Corinthian theatres, and through the court-room, until the knees of Felix knocked together. It was that arrow that stuck in Luther's heart when he cried out, "Oh, my sins! Oh, my sins!" If it strike a man in the head, it kills his skepticism; if it strike him in the heel, it will turn his step; if it strike him in the heart, he throws up his hands, as did one of old when wounded in the battle, crying, "Oh, Galilean, Thou hast conquered."

In the Army of the Earl of Pembroke, there are old corselets which show that the arrow of the English used to go through the breast-plate, through the body of the warrior, and out through the back-plate. What

A SYMBOL

of that Gospel which is sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of soul and body, and of the joints and marrow! Would to God we had more faith in that Gospel! The humblest man in this house, if he had enough faith in him, could bring a hundred souls to Jesus—perhaps five hundred. Just in proportion as this age seems to believe less and less in it, I believe more and more in it. What are men about that they will not accept their own deliverance? There is nothing proposed by men that can do anything like this Gospel. The religion of Ralph Waldo Emerson is the philosophy of icicles; the religion of Theodore Parker was a sirocco of the desert, covering up the soul with dry sand; the religion of Renan is the romance of believing nothing; the religion of Thomas Carlyle is only a condensed London fog; the religion of the Huxleys and the Spencers is merely a pedestal on which human philosophy sits shivering in the night of the soul, looking up to the stars, offering no help to the nations that crouch and groan at the base. Tell me where there is one man who has rejected that Gospel for another, who is thoroughly satisfied and helped and contented in his skepticism, and I will take the car to-morrow and ride five hundred miles to see him.

The full power of the Gospel has not yet been touched. As a sportsman throws up his hand and catches the ball flying through the air, just so easily will this Gospel after a while catch this round world flying from its orbit and bring it back to the heart of Christ. Give it full swing, and it will pardon every sin, heal every wound, cure every trouble, emancipate every slave, and ransom every nation. Ye Christian men and women who go out this afternoon to do Christian work, as you go into the Sunday-schools, and the lay preaching stations, and the penitentiaries, and the asylums, I want you to feel that you bear in your hand a weapon, compared with which the lightning has no speed, and avalanches have no heft; and the thunderbolts of heaven have no power; it is the arrow of the omnipotent Gospel. Take careful aim. Pull the arrow clear back until the head strikes the bow. Then let it fly. And may the slain be many!

WHERE TO HUNT.

II. Again: if you want to be skilful in spiritual hunting you must hunt in unfrequented and secluded places. Why does the hunter go three or four days in the Pennsylvania forests or over Raquette Lake into the wilds of the Adirondacks? It is the only way to do. The deer are shy, and one "bang" of the gun clears the forest. From the California stage you see, as you go over the plains, here and there a coyote trotting along, almost within range of the gun—sometimes quite within range of it. No one cares for that, it is worthless. *The good game is hidden* and secluded. Every hunter knows that. So, many of the souls that will be of most worth for Christ, and of most value for the Church, are secluded. They do not come in your way. You will have to go where they are. Yonder they are, down in that cellar, yonder they are, up in that garret. Far away from the door of any church, the Gospel arrow has not been pointed at them. The tract distributor and the city missionary sometimes just catch a glimpse of them, as a hunter through the trees gets a momentary sight of partridge or roebuck. The trouble is we are

WAITING FOR THE GAME

to come to us. We are not good hunters. We are standing in Schermerhorn Street, expecting that timid antelope will come up and eat out of our hand. We are expecting that the prairie-fowl will light on our church-steeple. It is not their habit. If the church should wait ten millions of years for the world to come in and be saved, it will wait in vain. The world will not come. What the church wants now is to lift their feet from damask ottomans, and put them in the stirrups. We want a pulpit on wheels. The church wants not so much cushions as it wants saddle-bags and arrows. We have got to put aside the gown and the kid-gloves, and put on the hunting-shirt. We have been fishing so long in the brooks that run under the shadow of the church that the fish know us, and they avoid the hook, and escape as soon as we come to the bank, while yonder is Upper Saranac and Big Tupper's Lake, where the first swing of the Gospel net would break it for the multitude of the fishes. There is

OUTSIDE WORK TO BE DONE.

What is that I see in the backwoods? It is a tent. The hunters have made a clearing and camped out. What do they care if they have wet feet, or if they have nothing but a pine branch for a pillow, or for the northeast storm? If a moose in the darkness steps into the lake to drink, they hear it right away. If a loon cry in the midnight, they hear it. So in the service of God we have exposed work. *We have got to camp out and rough it.*

We are putting all our care on the seventy thousand people of Brooklyn who, they say, come to church. What are we doing for the seven hundred thousand that do not come? Have they no souls? Are they sinless, that they need no pardon? Are there no dead in their houses, that they need no comfort? Are they cut off from God, to go into eternity no wing to bear them, no light to cheer them, no welcome to greet them? I hear to-day surging up from the lower depths of Brooklyn a groan that comes through our Christian assemblages and through our Christian churches; and it blots out all this scene from my eyes to-day, as by the mists of a great Niagara, for the dash and the plunge of these great torrents of life dropping down into the fathomless and thundering abyss of suffering and woe.

I sometimes think that just as God blotted out the Church of Thyatira and Corinth and Laodicea, because of their sloth and stolidity. He will blot out American and English Christianity, and raise on the ruins a stalwart, wide-awake, missionary Church, that can take the full meaning of that command: "Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

III. I remark, further, if you want to succeed in Gospel hunting, you

MUST HAVE COURAGE.

If the hunter stand with trembling hand, or shoulder that flinches with fear, instead of his taking the catamount, the catamount takes him. What would become of the Greenlander if, when out hunting for the bear, he should stand shivering with terror on an iceberg? What would have become of Du Chaillu and Livingstone in the African thicket, with a faint heart and a weak knee? When a panther comes within twenty paces of you, and it has its eyes on you and has squatted for the fearful spring, "Steady there."

Courage, O ye spiritual hunters! There are great monsters of iniquity prowling all around about the community. Shall we not in the strength of God go forth and combat them? We not only need more heart, but more back-bone. What is the Church of God that it should fear to look in the eye any transgression? There is the Bengal

TIGER OF DRUNKENNESS

that prowls around, and instead of attacking it, how many of us hide under the church pew or the communion table? There is so much invested in it, we are afraid to assault it; millions of dollars in barrels, in vats, in spigots, in corkscrews, in gin palaces with marble floors and Italian-top tables, and chased ice-coolers, and in the strychnine, and the logwood, and the tartaric acid, and the nux vomica, that go to make up our "pure" American drinks.

I looked with wondering eyes on the "*Heidelberg tun.*" It is the great liquor vat of Germany, which is said to hold eight hundred hogsheads of wine, and only three times in a hundred years has it been filled. But, as I stood and looked at it, I said to myself: "That is nothing—eight hundred hogsheads. Why, our American vat holds four million five hundred thousand barrels of strong drinks, and we keep three hundred thousand men with nothing to do but to see that it is filled." Oh, to attack this great monster of intemperance, and the kindred monsters of fraud and uncleanness, requires you to rally all your Christian courage. Through the press, through the pulpit, through the platform, you must assault it. Would to God that all our American Christians would band together, not for crack-brained fanaticism, but for holy Christian reform.

I think it was in 1793 that there went out from Lucknow, India, under the sovereign,

THE GREATEST HUNTING PARTY

that was ever projected. There were ten thousand armed men in that hunting party. There were camels and horses and elephants. On some, princes rode and royal ladies, under exquisite housings and five hundred coolies waited upon the train, and the desolate places of India were invaded by this excursion, and the rhinoceros and deer and elephant fell under the stroke of the sabre and bullet. After a while the party brought back trophies worth fifty thousand rupees, having left the wilderness of India ghastly with the slain bodies of wild beasts. Would to God that instead of here and there a straggler going out to fight these great monsters of iniquity in our country, the million membership of our churches would band together and hew in twain these great crimes that make the land frightful with their roar, and are fattening upon the bodies and souls of immortal men, Who is ready for such a party? Who will be mighty hunter for the Lord?

IV. I remark again: If you want to be successful in spiritual hunting, you need not only to bring down the game, but

BRING THE GAME IN

I think one of the most beautiful pictures of Thorwaldsen is his "Autumn." It represents a sportsman coming home and standing under a grape-vine. He has a staff over his shoulder, and on the other end of that staff are hung a rabbit and a brace of birds. Every hunter brings home the game. No one would think of bringing down a reindeer or whipping up a stream for trout, and letting them lie in the woods. At eventide the camp is adorned with the treasures—beak and fin and antler.

If you go out to hunt for immortal souls, not only bring them down under the arrow of the Gospel, but bring them into the Church of God, the grand home and encampment we have pitched this side the skies. Fetch them in, do not let them lie out in the open field. They need our prayers and sympathies and help. That is the meaning of the Church of God—help. O ye hunters for the Lord! not only bring down the game, but bring it in.

If Mithridates liked hunting so well that for seven years he never went indoors, what enthusiasm ought we to have who are hunting for immortal souls. If Domitian practiced archery until he could stand a boy down in the Roman amphitheatre, with a hand out, the fingers outstretched, and then the King could shoot an arrow between the fingers without wounding them, to what

DRILL AND PRACTICE

ought not we to subject ourselves in order to become spiritual archers and "mighty hunters before the Lord!" But let me say, you will never work any better than you pray. The old archers took the bow, put one end of it down beside the foot, elevated the other end, and it was the rule that the bow should be just the size of the archer; if it were just his size, then he would go into the battle with confidence. Let me say that your power to project good in the world will correspond exactly to your own spiritual stature. In other words, the first thing, in preparation for Christian work; is personal consecration.

"Oh! for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame,
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb."

I am sure that there are some here who, at some time, have been hit by the Gospel arrow. You felt the wound of that conviction, and you plunged into the world deeper; just as the stag, when the hounds are after it, plunges into Scroon Lake, expecting in that way to escape. Jesus Christ is on your track to-day, impenitent man! not in wrath, but in mercy. Oh, ye chased and panting souls! here is the stream of God's mercy and salvation, where you may cool your thirst. Stop that chase of sin to-day. By the red fountain that leaped from the heart of my Lord, I bid you stop. There is mercy for you—mercy that pardons; mercy that heals; everlasting mercy. Is there in all this house anyone who can refuse the offer that comes from the heart of the dying Son of God?

There is in a forest in Germany, a place called

THE "DEER LEAP."

two crags about eighteen yards apart, between a fearful chasm. This is called the "Deer Leap," because once a hunter was on the track of a deer; it came to one of these crags; there was no escape for it from the pursuit of the hunter, and in utter despair it gathered itself up, and in the death agony attempted to jump across. Of course it fell, and was dashed on the rocks far beneath. Here is a path to heaven. It is plain; it is safe. Jesus marks it out for every man to walk in. But here is a man who says: "I won't walk in that path; I will take my own way." He comes on up until he confronts the chasm that divides his soul from heaven. Now, his last hour has come, and he resolves that he will leap that chasm from the heights of earth to the heights of heaven. Stand back, now, and give him full swing, for no soul ever did that successfully. Let him try. Jump! Jump! He misses the mark, and he goes down, depth below depth, "destroyed without remedy." Men! angels! devils! what shall we call that place of awful catastrophe? Let it be known forever as "*The Sinner's Death Leap.*"

It is said that when Charlemagne's host was overpowered by three armies of the Saracens in the Pass of Roncesvalles, his warrior, Roland, in terrible earnestness, seized a trumpet, and blew it with such terrific strength that the opposing army reeled back with terror; but at the third blast of the trumpet it broke in two. I see your soul fiercely assailed by all the powers of earth and hell. I put

THE TRUMPET OF THE GOSPEL

to my lips, and I blow it three times. Blast the first—"Whosoever will let him come." Blast the second—"Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." Blast the third—"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation." Does not the host of your sins fall back? But the trumpet does not, like that of Roland, break in two. As it was handed down to us from the lips of our fathers, we hand it down to the lips of our children, and tell them to sound it when we are dead, that all the generations of men may know that our God is a pardoning God, a sympathetic God, a loving God; and that more to Him than the anthems of heaven, more to Him than the throne on which He sits, more to Him than are the temples of celestial worship, in the joy of seeing the wanderer putting his hand on the door-latch of his Father's house. Hear it, all ye nations! Bread for the worst hunger. Medicine for the worst sickness. Light for the thickest darkness. Harbor from the worst storm.

Dr. Prime, in his book of wonderful interest, entitled "Around the World," describes

A TOMB IN INDIA

of marvellous architecture. Twenty thousand men were twenty-two years in erecting that and the buildings around it. Standing at that tomb, if you speak or sing, after you have ceased you hear the echo coming from the height of one hundred and fifty feet. It is not like other echoes. The sound is drawn out in sweet prolongation, as though the angels of God were chanting on the wing.

How many souls here to-day, in the tomb of sin, will lift up the voice of penitence and prayer? If now they would cry unto God, the echo would drop from afar—not struck from the marble cupola of an earthly mausoleum, but sounding back from the warm heart of angels flying with the news; for there is joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth.

Timber Without Wood.

The inventive Yankee has discovered, not how to make bricks without straw, but how to make timber from straw. At the forthcoming American Exhibition, which is to open July 2d, at Earl's Court, Kensington, will be a house of straw, now being made in Philadelphia. This house is an American suburban villa, very handsome and thoroughly artistic in design, two and a half stories high, covering a space of 42x50 feet. It is built entirely of materials manufactured from straw, foundations, timber, flooring, sheathing, roofing—everything, in fact, including the chimneys, the material being fire-proof, as well as water-proof. The inside finish will be in imitation rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, ash, ebony and other fine woods, the straw lumber taking perfectly the surface and color of any desired wood. The straw villa will be devoted to the illustration of Philadelphia's commercial, financial and industrial interests by means of large photographs of the leading exchanges, banks, insurance buildings, factories, mills, schools, &c. A number of other leading American cities will also make novel exhibits of their municipal resources.—*London Public Opinion, Jan. 28.*

Spiders on Telegraph Wires.

Spiders are one of the great obstacles to telegraphers in Japan. Filling the trees along the lines, these insects spin their webs between the earth, the wires, the post, the insulators, and the trees. When the webs becomes wet with dew, they constitute a good conductor; and the lines are found to be in connection with the earth. The only method of obviating this inconvenience is by employing brooms of bamboo to brush away the webs. But, as the spiders are more active than the workmen employed in this work, the difficulty is not the less serious.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1887.

John the Baptist.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 3 : 1-12).

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.*—Psa. 2 : 6.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King Gloriously Heralded.*

Lesson Outline: (1. The Herald, vs. 1-4. 2. The Hearers, vs. 5-10. 3. The Heralded, vs. 11, 12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance.*—Matt. 3 : 8.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 2 : 1-12. The King heralded.
T.—Mal. 3 : 1-12. The herald foretold.
W.—Luke 1 : 67-80. His father's psalm.
T.—Mark 1 : 1-8. The herald described.
F.—Luke 3 : 1-18. The herald described.
S.—John 1 : 15-28. The herald's testimony.
S.—Matt. 11 : 1-19. Christ's view of the herald.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE HERALD.

I. His Message:

Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand (2).
From that time began Jesus....to say, Repent ye (Matt. 4 : 17).
Preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 10 : 7).
John....preached the baptism of repentance (Mark 1 : 4).
He confessed, I am not the Christ (John 1 : 20).

II. His Authority:

This is he that was spoken of by Isaiah (3).
The voice of one that crieth, Prepare ye ....the way (Isa. 40 : 3).
I send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way (Mal. 3 : 1).
There hath not arisen a greater than John (Matt. 11 : 11).
I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness (John 1 : 23).

III. His Appearance:

His raiment of camel's hair, and a leather girdle (4).
An hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather (2 Kings 1 : 8).
Neither shall they wear a hairy mantle to deceive (Zech. 13 : 4).
What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in soft raiment? (Matt. 11 : 8).
John was clothed with camel's hair (Mark. 1 : 6).

1. "Repent ye." (1) The obligation of repentance; (2) The means of repentance: (3) The benefits of repentance.
2. "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." The kingdom of heaven: (1) Its nature; (2) Its nearness; (3) Its subjects; (4) Its destiny.
3. "Make ye ready the way of the Lord." (1) The Lord's comings; (2) The ready way; (3) The required preparation.

II. THE HEARERS.

I. Hearers Multiplied.

Then went out unto him Jerusalem, and all Judæa (5).
All the city was stirred, saying, Who is this? (Matt. 21 : 10).
There went out unto him all the country (Mark 1 : 5).
Thou seest the multitude thronging thee (Mark 5 : 31).
The many thousands of the multitude were gathered (Luke 12 : 1).

II. Hearers Rebuked:

Ye offspring of vipers, who warned you to flee (7).
Ye offspring of vipers, how can ye.... speak good things? (Matt. 12 : 34.)
Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! (Matt. 23 : 25.)
Ye serpents,....how shall ye escape? (Matt. 23 : 33.)
Ye are of your father the devil (John 8 : 44).

III. Hearers Warned:

Even now is the axe laid unto the root of the trees (10).
He....shall suddenly be broken, and that without remedy (Prov. 29 : 1).
Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you (Matt. 7 : 23).
Cut it down; why doth it also cumber the ground? (Luke 13 : 7.)
He is cast forth as a branch, and is withered (John 15 : 6).

1. "Then went out unto him Jerusalem." (1) The preacher; (2) The hearers; (3) The theme; (4) The results.—(1) Many to hear; (2) Few to profit.
2. "He saw many of the Pharisees and the Sadducees coming." (1) Various comers; (2) Various motives; (3) Various results.
3. "Bring forth....fruit worthy of repentance." (1) Genuine repentance; (2) Worthy fruit; (3) Essential fruitfulness.

III. THE HERALDED.

I. A Mighty One:

He that cometh after me is mightier than I (11)
The latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to....unloose (Mark. 1 : 7).
There cometh he that is mightier than I (Luke 3 : 16).
He that cometh after me is become before me (John 1 : 15).
He must increase, but I must decrease (John 3 : 30).

II. A Benefactor:

He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost (11).
I will pour my spirit upon thy seed (Isa. 44 : 3),
The Comforter....whom I will send (John 15 : 26).
They were all filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 2 : 4).
Ye received the spirit of adoption (Rom. 8 : 15).

III. A Judge.

He will thoroughly cleanse his threshing-floor (12).
Who may abide the day of his coming (Mal 3 : 2)
Before him shall be gathered all the nations (Matt. 25 : 32).
The judgement-seat of Christ (2 Cor. 5 : 10).
Christ Jesus, who shall judge the quick and the dead (2 Tim. 4 : 1).

1. "Mightier than I." (1) In word; (2) In deed; (3) In nature; (4) In achievements; (5) In destiny.
2. "He will gather his wheat." (1) The wheat; (2) The gathering; (3) The garner.
3. "The chaff he will burn up." (1) The chaff; (2) The gatherings; (3) The burning.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE HERALD OF THE LORD.

Sent of God (John 1 : 6, 33).
Foretold by prophets (Isa. 40 : 3; Mal. 3 : 1).
Foretold by an angel (Luke 1 : 13-17).
Named by appointment (Luke 1 : 13, 59-64).
Became a Nazarite (Luke 1 : 15, 80; 7 : 33).
Was a faithful preacher (Matt. 3 : 7-10; 14 : 3, 4).
Called Elijah (Matt. 11 : 14; 17 : 10-12; Luke 1 : 17).
Acknowledged as a prophet (Matt. 14 : 5; Luke 1 : 76; 7 : 28).
Supposed to be the Christ (Luke 3 : 15, 16; John 1 : 20; 3 : 28).
Was honored of Christ (John 5 : 33-35).
Testified of Christ (John 1 : 26, 27, 29, 34; 3 : 28-30).
Beheaded by Herod (Mark 6 : 21-27).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Between the present lesson and the last a period of thirty years intervenes. The evangelists preserve an impressive and significant silence concerning the childhood and education of Jesus, and of his forerunner, John the Baptist. Luke gives one incident,—the visit to Jerusalem when the child Jesus became a "son of the law," at the age of twelve (probably in A. D. 9). In two verses (Luke 2 : 40, 52) the whole remaining history of these years of preparation is summed up. The brevity and comparative silence is in marked contrast with the garrulous folly of the so-called Apocryphal Gospels, the products of a later age; and it is one of the incidental proofs of the inspiration of the Gospel narrative.

It has been supposed that John the Baptist came into contact with the Essenes, a small sect of Jewish ascetics; but of this there is no historical evidence, nor do his teachings indicate such external influences. He was trained by God, like the old prophets. He was the last of that line of preachers, sharing in their essential characteristics.

John was born six months before our Lord (Luke 1 : 26, etc.), and probably began to preach at the Levitical age of thirty. Hence we must place his birth early in 749 (B. C. 5), if not before. The beginning of his ministry must then be assigned to 779 (A. D. 26). This accords with the statement of Luke (Luke 3 : 1), which says that the word of God came to John "in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar." This emperor began a joint reign with his step-father Augustus in January, 765. The "fifteenth year" would cover the period from January, 779, to January, 780 (A. D. 26). The sole reign of Tiberius dates from the middle of August, 767. The "fifteenth year," reckoning from this point, is so much later as to involve a difficulty. Hence the opening ministry of John the Baptist may be assigned to 977 (A. D. 26), probably beginning during the summer.

Unladylike Ladies.

"I do think some women are perfect fiends." This was not the utterance of a crusty old bachelor, but of a young married woman just returned from a holiday shopping tour, and her remark was directed at her own sex. She said: "No man would dare to treat a fellow man as meanly as one woman will treat another at every opportunity. Women expect and exact courtesy from men, and stigmatize an unpolite man as a brute, beast or hog, but these very same women will behave ten times worse to their fellow women than any man would dare treat each other in the horse cars. Six women will loll in a car in such a manner as to keep one of their sex pinched into a quarter of a yard space on the extreme edge of the seat, and not one of them will be ladylike enough to move an inch to make her more comfortable. I saw a woman knock another woman's package from a counter in a Broad street store yesterday and curl her lip as she glanced at the package and walked away. Would a man do that to another man? No; indeed. He would restore the package to its place and apologize for his awkwardness. See how a large woman will sweep a little woman away from in front of a counter when she wants to reach anything, and will you ever hear the slightest word of apology?"

To Keep Away Creditors.

Creditors are a species of parasite, infesting the human race, usually brought on by luxurious living. Persons who are troubled with them may free themselves by the bankruptcy treatment, but this always leaves an unpleasant irritation behind, and spots that are never effaced. Take water instead of beer; toss the cigar-case into the fire-place; eat mutton instead of venison, and mutton broth instead of turtle soup; if needs be clean your own boots and shoes, and brush your own clothes. Employ time profitably. Never borrow, seldom lend. Avoid betting and gaming. Keep regular accounts, and examine your position from day to day, determining to eat nothing that is unpaid for, nor to allow your tailor or dressmaker to say that the garments you wear are not your own. By this process you will soon get rid of the annoyance, and your mental and bodily health wonderfully improve.

The transition resistance supposed by Poggendorff to exist in electrolytic cells between the surface of the electrode and that of the electrolyte in contact with it has lately been investigated with great care by Prof. J. Gordon Macgregor in solutions of very pure zinc. The conclusion arrived at was that such a transition resistance, if it exists at all is less than 0.0125 of an ohm.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 8, 1887.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp	N P	
do	W P	Milligan Walker,
do	E P	H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp	E P	Henry Krebs,
do	W P	Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp	S P	Hiram Grove,
do	N P	Josiah Rossman
Haines twp	E P	William Keen,
do	W P	George M Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp	N P	F A Foreman,
do	S P	W W Royer,
Rush twp	S P	J M Clarr,
do	N P	John Howe,
Snow Shoe	W P	Andrew Lucas,
do	E P	James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

A terrible famine prevails at Skag ef jord, Iceland, and many peasants and thousands of cattle have died from want of food. The distress of the people is increasing.

Some very gloomy reports are coming from Southern Minnesota about damage to crops of all kinds by drought and chinch bugs. The wheat crop is badly injured in spots, and while the general crop of the State will be fully up to the average, individual loss will be heavy. Chinch bugs are destroying the corn in most places, and that crop will be shortened considerably.

Dr. McGlynn was formally excommunicated, proclamation to that effect being made by Archbishop Corrigan. The bold and recalcitrant priest is thus cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church, its sacraments and its prayers, and, if he persists in contumacy, will be "deprived of the right, after death, of Christian burial." Of course the Doctor was prepared for this.

According to the *Railway Age*, of Chicago, during the first half of the current year, there were laid in the United States 3,745 miles of new main line railroad track. From present indications the *Age* believes that the total for 1887 may surpass that of any previous year in the history of the country. The year 1882 was the greatest in our history for railroad building, when 11,568 miles were laid.

The finances of the government are beginning to cause considerable discussion and disquiet in administration circles. The prospective rebundance of revenues far exceeds the most liberal margin allowed in the calculations of the Treasury authorities. The excess of last month ran close up to twenty millions. While this is considered above a fair average from now until the reassembling of Congress, there may not be and immediate falling off, as this is the usual period for large receipts from customs and internal duties. The anticipation of the demands of the fall and winter trade is generally the cause of this increase at this season of the year.

There is bad news about the Panama canal. It is going to be a failure. The obligations of the company now reach as high as $275,000,000 and the work is hardly more than begun. The fact is the enterprise is too stupendous, the ditch is too great an undertaking. Even with De Lesseps at the head of it, it appears that the announcement of the failure is only delayed a little longer to postpone the sure coming of the big financial crash. It is said that many o the holders of the original shares are women and the recent loan was taken mostly by the holders of small estates This will make the crash all the worse, as the financial dependence of thousands is embarked in this scheme. It is true the Suez canal was built for about $100,000,000, but the Panama enterprise will cost five or six times amount. There does not seem to be any way of completing the mighty enterprise and thus saving the vast amount of money already expended, to say nothing of the reputation of De Lesseps himself.

A VERITABLE OIL VOLCANO.

Oilmen are excited over reports of a young oil volcano totally unlike anything in the history of oil wells. The gusher is located in Wood County, Ohio.

Reports indicate that the oil is flowing in small rivers and flooding the surrounding country. Vast pools of oil are being formed, and the flow is still undiminished. The gusher is owned by the Vandergrifts, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Pittsburg, who have been doing their utmost to keep the matter quiet. When the well was plugged the sixty feet in length, was blown out with terrific force, smashing the derrick. For three days it has been impossible to get in the vicinity of the well. Stones, rocks and large quantities of mud are hurled long distances.

A METHODIST JUBILEE.

THE CENTURY'S GROWTH IN CENTRE COUNTY CELEBRATED.

Last Sunday was set apart by the Methodists of our county for the proper observance of the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Methodism in Centre county. The exercises were held in the M. E. church at Bellefonte and were under the direction of Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., the pastor.

At 10 o'clock the commodious auditorium was thronged beyond its seating capacity and, doubtless, many hesitated to enter because the church was already full to the doors. A vision of loveliness in green and floral decorations, arranged about the pulpit, delighted the aesthetic taste of all who were present, teaching lessons of life and immortality.

The morning services were conducted by Rev. Bonse, of Milesburg, Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, of Salladysburg and Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., of Washington, who delivered the sermon, taking for his text, Mathew 13th chapter and 31st and 32nd verses. It was an able discourse and was delivered in a forcible manner.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICES.

In the afternoon the church was again filled, the 350 members of the Sunday school occupying the front seats. The service began at 2.30 o'clock. The voluntary was "In God's temple now we meet." After singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," Rev. W. F. D. Noble, of Stormstown, offered an invocation. Rev. Geo. F. Leidy, the presiding elder, then addressed the school. He held in his hand a copy of the discipline of the church printed in 1792, from which he extracted numerous odd and interesting things relating to that early day. He showed that the stones of the Temple the church reared on the Foundation Stone, Christ, were salvation, education, benevolence and temperance. He was followed by Rev. Hartman of Mill Hall, J. B. G Kinsloe, of Lock Haven, W. F. Reeder, Esq., Bishop Andrews and Dr. Monroe who closed the afternoon's exercises.

THE LAYMEN'S MEETING.

Sunday evening brought an audience more tightly packed than either of the preceding ones. The presiding officers, Governor Beaver, arrived late, but at once opened the services by announcing a voluntary. He said that in such a service, every citizen should feel and show an interest. All of Centre county is reaping the benefit of that first Methodist sermon preached at the home of General Patton's grandfather. From the virgin forest which grew up around that old homestead we now bring the spruce and hemlock to beautify a modern temple of worship; thus nature can adorn art. He made use of this introductory to present Hon. Jno. Blair Linn, who, he said, as all citizens know, cares for nothing that is not one hundred years old and with whom the preparation of a historical narrative of Centre county Methodism was a work of love.

Mr. Linn stepped forward and read an address rich in local history, beautiful in language and at times eloquent. He was followed by John G. Love in a short address and the exercises were brought to a close by the benediction of the Bishop.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at all Drug Stores

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. S. Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give mea call. S. LEWIN.

The revenue commission, consisting of Auditor General Niles, Senator Quay and several members of the senate and house, at work to formulate a new tax bill in place of the one passed an defeated by an infamous fraud. These parties were the authors of the assassinated act, and will get up a new one with about the same provisions, and such new matter as will be required.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reportde. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn's. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

THE FOURTH.

The glorious Fourth was a beautiful day, with a pleasant breeze prevailing, from morn til eve.

Our citizens, without exception we believe, had their houses decorated in honor of the great event, the Declaration of Independence, the anniversary of which was to be celebrated. Some of the hones were handsomely decorated.

Shortly before the arrival of the morning train, at 8 25, the parade was organized, to meet the arrivals by train, and especially the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Chief Marshal J. D. Murrry. was at the head of the colum, which was composed as follows: Tussyville Band. Fine six mule team of Ezra Tressler, hitched to a large wagon, handsomely trimmed with evergreen, and flags. On the wagon were seated ladies representing, each state in the Union, in the centre of the group the gooddess of Liberty, personnated by Miss Rebecca Derstine. This was the best and most appropriate feature of the occasion. Then followed twelve fantastics on horseback, dressed in every ludicrous style, in connection with about a dozen fantastic rigs, all comically trimmed and drivers in fantastic dress. Then followed a wheelborrow brigade of some 12 or 15 youngsters, also dressed in fantastic costume. The parade, under chief marshal Murray, who looked quite military like in his sash and belt, moved to the station, and escorted the Knights of the G. E., of Spring Mills, numbering about 15 or 20 to town The Knights are fine looking fellows, and in their tasty uniforms, under command of Dr. Lee, made an excellent appearance, The Potters Mills drum corps, consisting of about a dozen members, also joined the parade at the station, and headed the colum, preceeded by the band and rendered excellent martial music.

About 40 little boys and girls, dressed in white and red suits, in charge of Col. A. Gregg, who looked like a giant among the liliputians, also belonged to the parade but took the side walk instead of joining the main parade on the street. The march proceeded through town then to Wolf's woods, at the lower end of town, where seats and stand were provided, and a goodly number of citizens had gathered from the neighborhood. A meeting was organized, with Gov. Curtin as chairman, who, on taking the chair, delivered a short address, in his usual happy style. The Declaration of Independence, was then read, in a clear voice, by Rev. King, after which the speakers of the day, Hon. J. B. Linn and Judge Orvis, delivered addresses. Mr. Linn's address was quite an able one, full of patriotic thought and replete with historic allusions to events in our country's history. Judge Orvis spoke very ably, in a practical train of thought that sound logic which always fills his remarks. Both speakers were attentively listened too, and their addresses alone repaid an attendance.

Adjournment followed for dinner, some of the citizens having their baskets on the ground, while others served their friends at their homes.

After dinner a few games for amusement were indulged in. The game of base ball did not come off on account of a disagreement between the Bellefonte and Centre Hall clubs. The balloon, in the evening did not go up, for some reason. The fire works at night consisted of rockets, wheels, Roman candles, etc., ending by fire-works from the REPORTER office. The order during the day was good.

The attendance was fair; the conductor gives us the number departing by train west 283, and east 173, while by the earlier train those that left would make the number something like 600 by rail, with as many more from the vicinity in rigs and on foot.

The fantastic features were condemned by some and pleased others. The pie-eating game was universally voted as unbecoming and piggish.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at all Drug Stores.

——Examine D. A. Boozer's stock of fly-nets before purchasing first class goods, at exceptional by low prices.

——A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made godes. His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with nothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, underclothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargaine than heretofore.

W. I. FLEMING,

The fashionable merchant tailor, having retired from the firm of W. I. Fleming & Co., has opened his establishment in Crider's Block, in the room formerly occupied by Dale Bros., next door to the First National Bank, where his old customers will find the finest line of goods at the lowest prices. Special attention given to cutting and fitting. A choice stock of

SPRING GOODS NOW IN.

Call and examine for yourself.

Spring, gentle spring, is here and every man and boy is thinking of a new suit.

I am crowded with work, but I put on a new hand whenever one is needed.

——o——ALL WORK GUARANTEED.——o——

The business boom has struck us and we are ready for it. You need not be alarmed about a great press of work as I will get out your order at the time promised. W. I. FLEMING,
Crider's Block. Bellefonte

WE "MADE A BREAK"
BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED PATTERSON ORGAN,

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

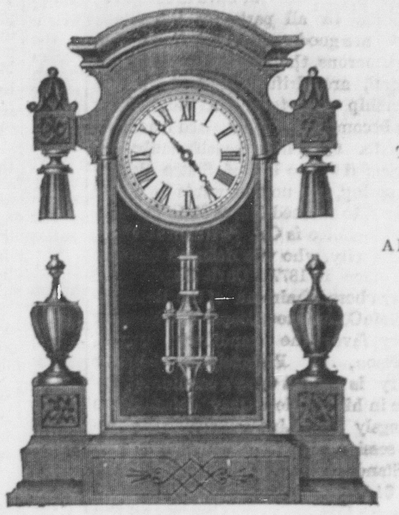
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

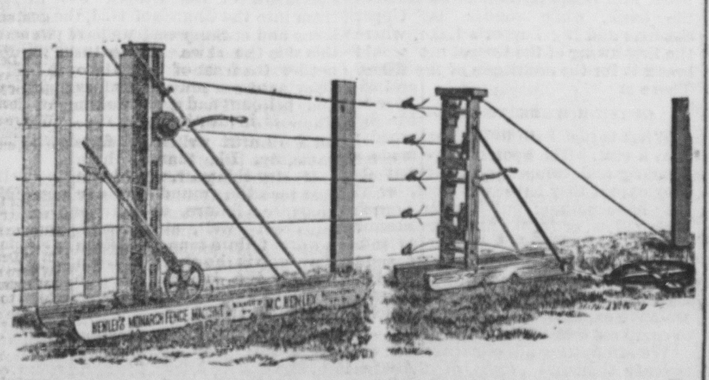
H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO

Read the "REPORTER"

$1.50 a Year.

THE IMPROVED

Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED
HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE
IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
un3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelph7 and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Montandon	5 36	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	8 50	a m
arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" "	Montandon	10 12	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" "	Montandon	1 14	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
" "	Renovo	4 30	p m
" "	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" "	Montandon	5 54	p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
" "	Montandon	9 27	a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33	a m
arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17	a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 50	a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20	p m
" "	Montandon	1 22	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20	p m
" "	Montandon	7 25	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
" "	Renovo	11 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25	a m
" "	Montandon	2 27	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P.M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

——OF——

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

——o——

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above

24 feb6m

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.



Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

WANTED Agents in every City and Town to sell this new book.



AND HOW TO USE THEM.

BY

ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, Ph. D.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

The Pictures contained in this book could not be reproduced for less than $12,000.00.

This is proving a most fascinating book to the public. In it is examined everything that in any way affects the problem of life, or sets conditions upon success in any part of our country, or upon any Business or Profession. Young men and women beginning life will find the book of great value, and it infuses fresh life into older persons. There never has been in the history of literature a book published with the scope and objects of this work, so the agent will have no competition whatever. The book receives the unqualified praise of every one who examines it.

☞ **A Grand Book for Canvassers** ☜ because 1-2 the Population of the U. S. are not satisfied with their present condition; nearly all can be benefited in their present calling by the additional light which will be thrown upon it by reading this book; it will be seen at a glance what a *vast field* there is for this work. *It sells at sight to all.* Men and women agents can make from $100 to $300 a month easily. ☞ We give *instructions* so **Any Person** with this book can become a *most successful Agent.* ☜ *Distance is no hindrance*, as we give **Special Terms,** and **Pay Freight Charges.** Remember, we give you the *exclusive* sale of this book in territory assigned you. Write for our large elegantly illustrated Circulars, containing full particulars, *Special Terms*, etc., sent free to all. Address immediately.

WINTER & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE.

All unpaid coal accounts on the books of W. H. Bartholomew, not paid on or before July 1, 1887, will be left for collection. R. E. Bartholomew.
Centre Hall, 5-18, 2m.

NEW STORE.

Mr. Wm. Shirk announces to the public that he has opened up his new store and hereafter will keep a full line of confectionery, candies, cakes, crackers, nuts, tropical fruits, etc., ice cream parlors open every Saturday. Meat market attached —keeps and sells none but the best of beef. Give him a call. 11may6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWABE.
OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES.
COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATEL STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed n this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US

Al kinds of Produce taken and Highes Market Prices Paid.

Just Received

—AT THE—

Great Central Gun Works,

BELLEFONTE, PA,

A splendid Lot of

FIREWORKS, FLAGS & LANTERNS
FIREWORKS, FLAGS & LANTERNS

I am also appointed Agent for the sale of CAMPENS COMPOUND

DYNAMITE,

The Best Article of its kind for blowing out STUMPS and ROCK.

Store on Allegheny St., between Hicks' and Lyon's.

THEODORE DESCHNER,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visitingthecity for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS M. FEGER, Proprietor

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

RECORDS OF THE BALL CLUBS.

The Crippled Giants Falling Behind—Summary of Games.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The week ended with the Chicago club in second place and New York fourth, while Detroit is still holding its own in good shape. There is little likelihood of a change in the position of the clubs until the New Yorks are in condition to play with effect again.

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. won.
Detroit	40	16	56	.714
Chicago	34	21	55	.618
Boston	34	23	57	.597
New York	33	27	60	.550
Philadelphia	26	32	58	.448
Pittsburg	21	32	53	.396
Washington	18	33	51	.353
Indianapolis	17	40	57	.298

The American association clubs still remain in about the same relative positions.

	Won.	Lost	Played.	Per cent. Won.
St. Louis	46	18	64	.719
Baltimore	38	21	59	.663
Cincinnati	37	29	66	.561
Louisville	35	30	65	.538
Brooklyn	30	28	58	.517
Athletic	34	33	67	.509
Metropolitan	16	43	59	.271
Cleveland	15	46	61	.246

The International league is getting along smoothly and Newark still maintains the lead.

	Won.	Lost.	Played
Newark	33	14	47
Binghamton	19	22	41
Scranton	7	24	31
Hamilton	25	24	49
Buffalo	32	20	52
Jersey City	21	22	43
Rochester	24	23	47
Syracuse	23	21	44
Toronto	25	20	47
Utica	10	37	4

Boulanger Talks Sense.

PARIS, July 10.—When General Boulanger arrived at Clermont to take command of the Thirteenth army corps, he found the town crowded with visitors and the streets gayly decorated in his honor. He was formally welcomed by the city and department officials. In his response to an address of welcome the general said: "I am a republican as well as a Frenchman. I am deeply interested in the welfare of the army and I am devoted to the greatness of my country." M. Spuller, minister of public instruction, in his remarks while distributing prizes at a meeting of the Polytechnic society, enjoined his hearers not to bow down before idols nor to throw themselves under the chariot wheels of a hero of a single hour. The reference to General Boulanger was received with few signs of approval.

The Queen Reviews her Troops.

LONDON, July 9.—The Queen reviewed 60,000 soilders at Aldershot. Her majesty was received with great enthusiasm. A large number of stands had been erected at the point of review, and they were all packed with fashionable and aristocratic people. Many volunteers who took part in the review came from a long distance, and travelled all night in order to be present. The whole spectacle was very imposing.

A Priest and His Pistol.

PEKIN, Ill., July 10.—Father Noonan, formerly a priest at St. Joseph's church in this city, has been arrested on a State warrant for flourishing a revolver at John Fitzpatrick and threatening his life. Fitzpatrick, who is a well-to-do bachelor, was married to Noonan's sister by Father Noonan about a week ago. He claims that Noonan was attempting to run his house, and he seriously objected.

A Sinking City.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The inability of the Comstock superintendent to locate the entombed miners in the Gould & Curry has again directed attention to the fact that Virginia City is fast sinking down upon its wooden supports and crushing the drifts, tunnels and shafts out of their original shape. The rapid subsidence of the earth explains the loss of several rich veins of ore.

Prohibitionists Victorious.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—The election in Rome on the question of prohibition or whiskey, was one of the most exciting elections in Georgia. The returns indicate that the prohibitionists have won the fight by a large majority. The colored people generally voted the dry ticket.

Deserted His Wife for a Maiden.

NEW BERLIN, Conn., July 11.—Henry Cooley, a mechanic with a wife and several children, has left town suddenly and simultaneous with his disappearance Miss Lizzie Simmons, a young woman of 19, also left. It is supposed that they have eloped. Miss Simmons was engaged to be married to a young man of this place in September.

Swindling Pension Agent.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—James St. Clair has been arrested charged with having collected a pension of $1,200 for John and Perry Conway, sons of a deceased soldier, and retained $300 of the money. He was held for a hearing before a United States commissioner.

A Crisis in Servia.

LONDON, July 10.—It is reported that another crisis is imminent in Servia, and that King Milan has summoned M. Christich to form a ministry.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Money on Call at 5 and 6 per cent.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s	1891, reg	109	109
4½s	1891, con	109	109
4s	1907, reg	128½	128½
4s	1907, con	128½	128½

STOCK MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day
Canadian Pacific	60¾	61¼
Chicago, Bur, & Q	145	144
Central Pacific	39	39
Del. & Hudson	101¼	100¾
Del. Lack. & W	133½	132¾
Erie	31⅞	30⅝
Erie pref	70	—
Lake Shore	97½	96¾
Louis. & Nash	63	63¼
Michigan Central	88½	86¾
Missouri Pacific	102⅞	102⅝
N. Y. & New Eng	50⅜	50¼
N. J. Central	—	79
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	110	108⅛
Northwestern	117⅜	116⅜
Oregon Navigation	99½	98¾
Pacific Mail	44½	44¾
Reading	57⅛	56¾
Rock Island	132	130¾
St. Paul	81⅜	80⅝
Union Pacific	57¾	56¾
West. Union Tel	76¾	76⅝

PRODUCE MARKET

	July	Aug	Sept
Wheat	86⅛	85¾	85⅝
Corn	44¼	45⅜	47
Oats	28½	31¾	31⅝

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 19@20c.; Western 18a19¼c.; Dairy—Imitation, 14a16c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 16a18c.; western, 13a15c. Factory—Fresh, 12a13¼c.; low grades, 7a8c.

Cheese—Market quiet. New York cheddar; 9a9¼c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 4a7c.

Eggs—Dull and weak; 14½a14¾; 14½; 13¾a14.

THE WEALTHIEST NEGREES.

Some Interesting Facts About Amanda Dixon, the Colored Heiress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 8.—Since the decision of the supreme court giving to Amanda Dixon, the illegitimate daughter of the late David Dixon of Hancock county, his property, to the amount of $400,000, it will probably prove of interest to know something of Amanda and her mode of living. The facts of the case are familiar to the public generally. David Dixon, who was a wealthy planter of Hancock county, after the death of his wife, had cohabited with Julia Dixon, a former slave, by whom he had one illegitimate child, Amanda, who afterward lived with Dixon's friend Eubanks, by whom she had two children. Before his death he gave Julia $25,000. He died in February, 1885, leaving the bulk of his property, amounting to $400,000, to Amanda, she to only use the interest on the money, and at her death it is to go to her two sons. The relatives of Dixon tried to set this will aside, but without success, both the superior and supreme courts deciding in favor of Amanda. By this decision of the supreme court Amanda Dixon is made the richest negro in America, and probably the richest in the world.

A press representative called at her residence, 452 Telfair street, in order to learn how she lived, her plans for the future, &c. Her residence is quite a large, double brick house, three stories high, containing some twelve or fifteen rooms, shaded in front by three mammoth oaks, surrounded by a large yard, and, all in all, a most desirable residence. It is handsomely furnished, and has a neat appearance. She purchased this house about a year ago, and has been living there since in company with her mother, Julia, who is now quite an old woman, and her two sons, one of whom has recently married.

Amanda is an unassuming, intelligent mulatto, and does not seem at all "set up" by her singular good fortune. She would not be noticed on the streets from hundreds of other colored women by any display or show of dress. She states that as yet she has no idea what she will do or where she will live in future. She has been advised to come north.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII

Some of Kalakaua's Promises—Two United States Vessels Near Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The next steamer from Honolulu will arrive on Wednesday of this week, and until then nothing further will be ascertained concerning the revolution in the kingdom of Hawaii. When the next steamer from Sydney arrives at Honolulu the extent of ex-Minister Gibson's preparations for putting down a revolt of the people probably will be made manifest. Detachments of the Honolulu rifles have been assigned to the duty of watching every steamer coming in.

On the night of June 30 J. S. Walker, auditor-general, and F. S. Pratt, registrar of public accounts, were noticed to carry from the palace a basket filled with documents supposed to have some connection with the opium bribery case.

Among King Kalakaua's promises to the citizens' committee were: that the balls given in the palaces should be discontinued henceforward; that a reduction in the force of attaches about the palace should be made; that the harpies and hangers-on who have luxuriated for six years should be cleared out, and that he would dispense with his Honolulu dancers.

The President's New York Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Lamont will leave Washington for a stay of about a week in New York state. The party will proceed over the Pennsylvania railroad direct to Holland Patent, where the president will spend Tuesday with Miss Cleveland. On Wednesday he will go to Clinton to attend the centennial celebration of the city in which his father lived. From Clinton the president will go to Forestport, where he will stop wtih his brother, the Rev. William N. Cleveland.

Remarkable Railroad Accident.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 9.—The rear car of the Sea Shore express train that let here, bound eastward, Saturday morning, jumped the track a short distance below the depot and overturned. Twenty passengers were in the car, but all miraculously escaped injury except Mrs. Louis Dencler, of this city, and her four-year-old daughter. Their injuries, however, are not of a serious character. The child was found under the car and could not be extricated for some time.

Huntingdon a Good Place to Skip.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 11.—All the hotel keepers in this city were refused licenses in February last and lately they all signed an agreement to close their places until October, when the supreme court is expected to render a decision in reference to the appeals of the saloon men from the court of quarter sessions, which refused the licenses. They also executed bonds in the sum of $600 for the faithful performance of the agreement.

Secretary Lamar's Daughter to be Married.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Jennie, daughter of Secretary Lamar, to her cousin, Mr. W. H. Lamar, a young attorney of this city. The ceremony is announced to take place at the old homesetad of Mr. Secretary Lamar, in Macon, Ga., on the 21st inst. The secretary and a number of friends of the family in this city will attend the wedding.

Distribution of Shad.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—Superintendent of State Fisheries Henry Fenton of Paquonock has just completed the distribution of ten million shad in the Connecticut and Housatonic rivers, five millions being given to each.

Death of Charles Merriam.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10.—Charles Merriam of the Webster dictionary publishing firm of G. & C. Merriam died at his home in this city.

Sporting Gossip.

The Baltimore players do not expect to do better than second place by the end of the season. They say that their only ambition is to keep pushing the St. Louis team.

Pitcher Kirby, who was bought last Saturday from Indianapolis by Cleveland, went to Cincinnati and was overcome by the heat and knocked out in the first inning.

Arundel of Indianapolis was fined $62 and costs in the Indianapolis police court for drunkenness and assault during his recent spree. The management then stepped in and fined him $100.

It is said that the Pittsburg club will make an effort to get back into the American association next season. It is also reported that Detroit will jump over to the American association.

Nicol, the right fielder of the Cincinnati club, is probably one of the smallest men now on the ball field, but when a fly comes over his way he reaches for it in a way that would make a six-footer turn pale.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 32d Session of Six Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 25th 1887, for the Teaching and Training of Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address,
F. C. MOYER, Musical Director,
15j 3t Freeburgh, Pa.

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—O

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

—SUGARS,—
COFFEES, TEAS,
—CANNED GOODS,—
DRIED FRUITS, CRACKERS.
—TOBACCOS,—
SEGARS, CONFECTIONERIES,
—ETC., ETC.—

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR.
Centre Hall.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R. Co., will be held at the office of the company, No, 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 14, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAS. R. McCLURE, Sec'y

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 12 & 13, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday July, 14 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa,) for testimonials
22decly

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH, —DOORS,
—SIDING.—
MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, andsatisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COLLEGE.

Spring Term opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young adies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
1ymar9 State Colleg e, Centre Co., Pa.

Larger Than Ever!

FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

W. R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa,

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of

Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

JAS. H. LOHR,

CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. o Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

CLEMANT DALE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,

Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day inthe week. may

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In

DRUGS, DRUGS
CHEMICALS
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicw purposes always kept

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞ Free Buss to and from all trains. ☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE,
LEWISBURG, PENN'A
STETTLER & CODER.....Proprietor

SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY.

Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. 1ap.y

DR. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,

Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.

Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw ud and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgas bonds&c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

H. K. HOY, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

Office No. 4 South Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office Hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 8, p. m. 11may4m

SALESMEN
WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.

Chase Brothers. (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y

S. A. LIST,
LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and re bound in first class style. 10f3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

A Positive Engagement.

You needn't ask Nan to a party,
A dinner or five o'clock tea,
Three weeks from to-day—which is Thursday,
For "engaged" and "at home" she will be.

She set her white Brahma this morning,
In a box with sweet hay for a bed,
On a dozen great eggs, all a-flutter.
With plumy wings softly outspread.

The hen looks so proud and important,
With her treasures hid under her breast;
Every feather alive if you touch her,
As if warning you off from her nest.

And the capable creature will sit there,
Come sunshine, come storm, or what may,
With her wings and her warmth and her wisdom,
Till exactly three weeks from to-day.

And then! oh, the downy soft treasures,
The dear little yellow round things,
That will break from the shells and come peeping
And stretching their small helpless wings!

Oh! you needn't ask Nan to a party
Or a dinner or five o'clock tea,
Three weeks from to-day—which is Thursday—
For "at home" and "engaged" she will be!

JACOB GRAVES' SUNSTROKE.

The supper dishes had been removed and carefully washed in the kitchen sink, and restored to their respective places on the pantry shelves; the red cloth had been spread over the table, the large kerosene lamp set in the center, and Farmer Graves had drawn from his capacious pocket a weekly agricultural journal, and seated himself to enjoy its contents. He was a thin, spare man, with sharp blue eyes, bushy gray eyebrows, a long nose, and a firm, square chin. By means of good judgment, the strictest economy, and hard labor, he had managed to amass considerable wealth, and was consequently looked upon with great respect by his neighbors, who knew little of the iron rule which governed his home and made unhappy the lives of his wife and two young sons.

The big kitchen was very still. The ticking of the eight-day clock in the corner, and the buzz of a few flies which had managed to effect an entrance in spite of screens, and to live, in defiance of the pan of fly-poison placed conspicuously and invitingly on a window sill, alone disturbed the silence. The day had been very warm, and Mrs. Graves, worn out with its cares, had seated herself in a rocking-chair and was, for a few minutes, resting both tired hands and exhausted body, while Fred and Harry, early taught the value of time, were silently mending a harness which lay between them on the big wooden settee. Occasionally they glanced at their father, and then at each other, as if debating the propriety of some project to be submitted to him; and at last Fred pushed the harness from his lap, and made a movement as if to rise.

But Harry laid a detaining hand on his arm.

"It's no use to ask," he whispered.

"Perhaps not," replied Fred, in the same tone, "but it can't do any harm. He can only say 'no,' and 'nothing venture, nothing have' is a saying I believe in."

"All right; go ahead," said Harry. "I'll back you up the best way I can."

Thus admonished, Fred cleared his throat nervously and approached his father.

"Father," he said, "to-morrow'll be Fourth of July, you know. There's going to be a procession of 'horribles' in town in the morning, and speeches in the afternoon."

"Well," said the farmer, without glancing up from his paper, "what of it? I can't say as I'm interested in such tomfoolery doings."

"We've never been to anything of the kind, you know," continued Fred, hesitatingly, "and all the other boys about here are going. So we thought—"

"That I was fool enough to let you waste a hull day," interrupted the farmer, grimly. "Well, you thought wrong. I ain't no sort of believer in this yere fourth of July poppycock. A pa'cel o' men an' boys paradin' up an' down the streets dressed up like monkeys! The'd oughter be ashamed o' themselves. My father learned me better'n that how to use my time. No; ye'll spend to-morrow in gettin' in that hay I've got to go to Morristown to see Talman 'bout them hides, but you two kin get in the hay an' then—"

He was interrupted by a knock at the screen door. His wife hastened wearily to open it. Two men—rough-looking fellows enough—stood outside.

"We want to stop the night," said one of them. "We're trampin' it to Boston."

"And you'll not stop your trampin' here," said the farmer. "Move on. We've no room here for the likes of you."

"Let us sleep in the barn on the hay, then," said the man who had not before spoken. "That ain't much to ask o' you."

"Too much, all the same," said the farmer. "I don't trust no tramps in my barn. So be off with you."

The men turned away, muttering something which the farmer did not catch; and Fred and Harry, thinking it useless to return to the subject of the Fourth of July procession, put the harness away in a corner of the kitchen, and went up stairs to bed, their young hearts sore with the disappointment they had received.

So long had Mrs. Graves been under the despotic control of her husband, that she seldom ventured a remonstrance of any sort. But now her heart ached for her boys. She knew how deeply they felt their father's injustice and oppression, and scarcely had the sound of their foot-steps died away, when she went up to her husband's side, and timidly laid a hand upon his shoulder.

"Jacob," she said, "the boys are young, and they need a little recreation now and then. Let them go to town to-morrow."

"I want no interference from you, Sarah," said the farmer, without looking up. "If women had the management o' all the boys, there'd never be a man worth anything."

"But they work so hard every day," pleaded the mother. "No man ever had better sons than yours, Jacob. Show them that you appreciate their kindness by giving them a holiday now and then. They'll work all the better for it."

"Let them once begin to waste time and there'll be no end to it," replied Jacob. "It's no use you puttin' in an oar for 'em, Sarah. Hard work and plenty of it is the best kind o' food for boys. I was brought up on it, an' oughter know."

His wife said no more. She leaned her aching head on her hand, and bent her sad eyes on the floor, wondering, poor soul, why she had attempted such a foolish thing as to change her husband's mind. She ought to have known him better after eighteen years of married life.

Dawn had scarcely broken in the east when Jacob Graves arose: He wanted to make an early start to Morristown, and his wife had prepared breakfast for him the night before. He stopped to wake the boys by a thundering knock on the door of the room where they slept, and then proceeded to the kitchen, where he hastily swallowed a bowl of cold oatmeal and milk, and then went to the barn to saddle the horse he was to ride.

To his surprise the barn-door was standing open, and the staple which held the padlock was wrenched from its place.

"Like as not them pesky tramps done this out o' spite," grumbled the farmer. "I wish to the land the hull o' 'em was in p n'tentiary for life. I hope they ain't stole old Bet."

But a familiar whinny from the mare's stall as he entered set his mind at rest on this point; and he climbed the barn stairs to throw down the hay for the faithful creature's breakfact.

But scarcely had he filled the rack when there was a sudden rustle in the hay behind him, and with a low cry of exultation the two tramps to whom he had refused lodging the night before sprang fiercely upon him.

"You miserable, sneakin'—" he began, but the sentence was never finished, for a sudden blow on the head sent him reeling backward, senseless, and he fell like a log upon the hay.

When he recovered consciousness the sun was shining brightly through the cracks of the barn, and it seemed to him that several hours must have elapsed since that sudden blow had stretched him senseless. His hands and feet were tied fast together, and a ragged handkerchief had been used to gag him. There was a dull pain in his head, too, and he did not feel sufficient energy to make an effort to free himself. He was wondering, in a disconnected, stupid way, how long he must lie there before any one came to look for him, when he heard the sound of wagon wheels coming round the corner of the barn. Then came Harry's voice shouting to the oxen, "Haw, Beauty, gee, Bright," and the door of the loft of the barn was thrown open with a jerk.

"Gettin' in the hay as I told 'em," thought Jacob, and it occurred to his benumbed mind that his boys never needed his watchful eye and stirring voice to make them work. They never shirked anything, either of them.

Being only about five yards from them, he could hear every word they uttered, though the immense mound of hay which lay between him and the door concealed him from their view. He was wondering how he could make his situation known to them, when he heard Fred say:

"I really mean it, Harry. The day I'm twenty-one I leave this farm forever. I'd be willing to stay, and would do more for father than anyone else if he'd only appreciate what I do. But he looks upon us both as machines, and tries to see how much work he can get out of us."

"He ought to have let us off to-day, that's a fact," said Harry, who was always a little more moderate in everything he said and did than his elder brother. "He's rich enough to spare us a day."

"Lew Gibson belongs to a base ball club, and his father gives him every Saturday afternoon," said Fred. "I often wish I was in his place. Every fellow we know will be in town to-day to see the fun, while we have to get in this hay. And last year it was just the same. I mowed and you raked, just as if we'd never heard of such a day as the Fourth of July."

"Father'll be sorry for it some day," said Harry." "I don't believe he's really thought of the matter impartially! He was brought up to work hard, and he believes in work. Mother says that grandfather was just such a driver."

"Why, old Bet must be in her stall," cried Fred, as a sudden whinny sounded from the interior of the barn. "I wonder what in the world made father walk to Morristown! But I don't know as I care. Perhaps as it is so hot he'll get a sunstroke and come near dying, and see then how he's treated us boys. I have heard of such things.

Jacob Graves heard no more; for the boys having got in the hay drove off for another load; he had heard quite enough to set him thinking in good earnest, and for a wonder he was not angry. The longer he had listened the stronger became his conviction that his boys were right; that he had treated them as machines, and worked them to their uttermost, and that his whole system of management was wrong. Suppose Fred left the farm when he was twenty-one? How could the farm thrive without him? What was he, Jacob Graves, working for if not for his boys? And the thought that they wanted to leave him cut his heart like a knife. He thought of his own youth, how empty of all joys it had been! The recollection of the privations, the disappointments he had endured came to him as it had never come since he had left his father's home. He, also, had been anxious to strike out for himself, to leave behind him the old home with which he had no tender or loving associations, and what had he done? Forgetting the lessons of his own youth, he had made just such a youth and such a home for his own sons. He had closed his eyes to all signs of rebellion, his ears to the gentle reproaches of his overworked wife. He had followed in the track of his father because no other had been pointed out to him, and now his boys cared nothing for him; they were anxious for the day to come that would give them the right to leave him.

Lying there in the hay he saw very plainly the mistake he had made, and resolved to retrieve it as far as possible. What would life be to him without his boys? Oh, he must not, he could not let them go.

Burning with new resolutions, he made an effort to free himself, and at last succeeded. Then he went down the stairs and stood at the barn door just as the boys drove up with the second load of hay. They looked warm, and Fred was fanning himself with his hat.

"Why, father! back already?" cried Harry, in surprise.

"Yes; I didn't go far. I put off seein' Talman till to-morrow."

"You don't look well," said Fred. "You haven't had a—a—sunstroke, have you," remembering his hasty words.

"Yes I have—a kind of a sunstrike. But never mind that. I've changed my mind 'bout those horribles, boys. If it ain't too late, you can git ready and go.

The boys looked at each other in much astonishment.

"It's the sunstroke, I guess," said Fred, under his breath.

"Thank you, sir," said Harry, half believing with Fred that the sun had affected his father's mind. "It is only half-past nine, and the procession won't start for half an hour."

"But we must get this load in first, of course," said Fred.

"No matter 'bout that. I'll see to it myself. And boys, you might like to have a few fireworks to home this evening, and invite a few o' your friends, so here—" he paused, and a blank look came into his face, for he had just discovered that his pockets were all turned wrong side out. "I'll give you some money when you're ready to go," he said, and he walked to the house, muttering something about the "pesky tramps."

"He's certainly had a sunstroke," said Fred, as he jumped off the hay.

"I believe you; he never acted like this before," said Harry.

The effects of that imaginary sunstroke never left Mr. Graves. Only to his wife did he tell his experience in the barn, and she, faithful soul, aided him by every means in her power to keep the resolutions he had made that Fourth of July; and so well were they kept that when Fred reached his majority he was only too glad to make an agreement with his father to remain on the farm, to be his comfort, and the stay of his old age.

A Musical Toad.

It is, perhaps, open to doubt if the toad bears the precious jewel in its head of which the poet speaks, but a French cure has met with a toad which had a fortune in its throat, had it only fallen in with an impresario. The cure happened to call the other day on one of his poorer parishioners, who, in compliment to his visitor, added a fresh provision of fuel to the fire, which at once blazed up, emitting a welcome glow. Attracted by the warmth, as it would seem, an enormous toad emerged from under an old chest of drawers standing in a corner, hopped slowly up to the fire, and stationed himself in front of it like a pet animal, which, in fact, he was.

The peasant, after a few prefactory words, proceeded to drone out an old Gascon ballad and sang a verse of it through. To the Abbe's intense astonishment the toad continued, or rather added a sort of coda to the melody the moment his master stopped, singing first a la, then a fa, returning next to the first note, and concluding on mi. The voice of the little singer was plaintive and musical, reminding the Abbe of the notes of the harmonica. The peasant continued the ballad to the end, the other amateur chiming in regularly with the same four notes at the end of each stave, keeping its eyes fixed on its master throughout the performance, and evincing through its expression and attitude a manifest desire to do its part in the concert to his satisfaction. The peasant, who was ill at the time, died soon after; and the cure, who had meant to adopt the other inmate of the hut could find no trace of him when he went to fetch him.

Metropolitan Funerals.

The poor of New York are the most extravagant people in the world in the management of their funerals, writes Blakely Hall. When a death occurs the hawks descend upon the house in flocks. The richest undertakers are in the tenement house districts, and they have agents and wires innumerable. Many of them count their fortunes in six figures, though they live in squalor and apparent poverty. They own livery stables, grog shops and tenement houses, and every tenant, employe and political "heeler" is expected to work for the undertaker who patronizes him. The manufacturers of mottoes, wreaths, shrouds, texts and other catchpenny devices, that hang upon the human woe, are in close accord with the undertaker.

They extend their lines across the river and out to Calvary cemetery, on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Here the tenement house dead are buried, coffin on top of coffin, till as many as six bodies rest in one grave. All along the dusty road to the graveyard are rum shops and beer saloons—mere speculations on the part of the undertakers.

Up town it is the custom to conduct funerals with extraordinary privacy, and when the ceremony can be performed in a country house, the dead is conveyed out of town without any formalities at all. The one idea of poor New York is to make a show of the dead, while rich New York abhors it.

A Russian physician, Dr. S. Th. Stein, reports some remarkable experiments, in which he has induced cataract in the eyes of young porpoises by subjecting them to the continuous vibrations of a tuning-fork for from twelve to twenty-four hours, or for a much less time when the animals were deprived of the power of hearing. The cataract soon disappeared on removing the exciting cause, and could be renewed. The phenomenon has not been satisfactorily explained.

VARIETIES OF HANDSHAKING.

How the Custom First Originated---Peculiarities of Different People.

"Did you ever consider how people first began to shake hands? No? Well, then, sit down here and I'll tell you what I think about it, for I have given this subject some study," said a gentleman to a reporter. "My opinion is that in early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi-savage was his own law-giver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, when two friends or acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends or acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand alike of offense and defense—the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk or other weapon of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is engaged in the act of shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-dyed traitor and villain and strives to aim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right and pretending to be on good terms with him.

"Did you ever observe that the ladies never shake hands with the cordiality of men unless it be with each other? The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted unless such persons are very closely related, in which cases handshaking is not needed and the lips do more agreeable duty.

"Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, vulgar or refined. There is certainly a great art in handshaking, but I tell you the kind of handshake I hate, and that is one of the what I call the jolly good fellow handshakes. One of those fellows will grasp your hand, squeeze it until the tears run down your cheek and then, using your arm in the same manner as a pump handle, will go on shaking all the time he is talking to you, letting it rest easy for a moment or so, with the exception of a little spasmodic shake now and again, only, however, to start it afresh. The first time you imagine he is doing it because he is extremely glad to see you, but when you see him manifest the same cordiality toward people whom he met for the first time yesterday and toward those with whom he has been intimate for years you know he is a humbug or is, at any rate, acting from habit. But of all the men to be avoided the man who squeezes your hand in an excruciating manner on a false pretense is the worst. He dislocates your joints to convince you that he regards you highly, and as soon as you are out of sight forgets you or thinks that you are no 'great shakes' after all or, worse still, abuses you behind your back.

"Another and even more odious kind of handshaker is he who offers you his hand, but will not permit you to get fair hold of it. To be treated with cool contempt of supercilious scorn which such a mode of salutation implies is worse than not to be saluted at all. If hands are to be shaken let it be done properly. Another species of handshaker I detest is the man who offers you one finger instead of five, as much as to say, 'I am either too preoccupied myself or think too little of you to give you my whole hand. With such a man the interchange of any but the barest and scantiest courtesy is rendered difficult by any one who has a particle of self respect.

"Yet another objectionable man is the one that shoves out his left hand in greeting you. That is discourteous, sometimes intentional and sometimes not, but it is an act that no true gentleman would commit. There is really no reason why it should be more discourteous than to kiss the left cheek instead of the right, but doubtless the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations dates from those early times when handshaking first began, and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless. The poor left hand that one would think ought to be of as much value and strength as the right, just as the left foot or leg is as strong as the right foot or leg, because they are both used equally, has fallen into disrepute as well as into comparative disuse, until it has become an accepted phrase to say of any proceedings that is inauspicious, artful, sly or secretly malicious, that it is 'sinister'—that it is left handed.

"I do not," he continued, "object to shake hands on certain occasions, but it is this perpetual 'shake, shake,' with everybody that I object to. It is pleasant to touch the hand of an honest man or woman, and to be on such terms of acquaintanceship with either of these masterpieces of creation as to justify you in the thought that you are their equal. Even to grasp the paw of an intelligent dog, who holds it up for you to shake on being asked to do so, is something pleasant. For the dog, unlike some men, would scorn to give his paw to one in whose eye and in whose face he, by his fine instinct, in some respect the equal if not the superior of reason, discovered treachery or evil. As I have said, it is the continued handshaking with Tom, Dick and Harry that ought to be put a stop to.

—Young girls who have walking dresses opened at the throat for a cravat, and sailor hats to match the suit, left over from last season will find them perfectly wearable again this summer. The effect of such costumes was so neat and stylish and altogether so comfortable to wear that it is very sensibly decided they may be resuscitated. The sailor hat is becoming to almost all young faces, and stiff white collar so liberally displayed and snowy tie are delightfully fresh and clean in appearance, so that their reign begins again.

—The jockeys McLaughlin and Hayward both say that they should not like to see The Bard and Hanover race. M'Laughlin says it would take too much out of Hanover, and Hayward says that Hanover would out-foot The Bard at the beginning of the race, and might keep going to the finish. The Bard certainly would keep going, and a desperate race would surely ensue.

FASHION NOTES.

—Another attractive costume is made up of picot edged ribbon and plat Valenciennes lace. The entire draperies, waist and sleeves are thus made. The dress is among the gems of the season's imports. The lower skirt is of faille in sea-shell pink; the ribbon is cream-white, as is the lace.

—Purses are growing in size—that is, in length, as they still remain very narrow. The handsomest are of heavily pebbled black leather, with full silver clasps, and the corners of the flap re-enforced with a border of silver in egg designs. For summer are shown others in all the light shades of tan and gray, while a few new ones are silver-colored and cream-white.

—For children's wide straw hats the most inexpensive and effective trimming is a knot of ribbon that can be bought already tied in the hat shops. These are usually made of two kinds of ribbon—as, for example, navy blue with another of Oriental design, but in which the prevailing shade is the same tint of blue. It takes about three yards to tie one of these, and requires a skilful hand to acquire the richly knotted effect so desirable. When properly made they are quite sufficient trimming.

—Black seems to be the standard again for street wear especially the soft, clinging fabrics. While black is very serviceable, it is distressing to see every other woman you meet in the street look as though she were in half mourning, or as though there had been a plague of some kind and all the inhabitants were in grief or mourning for their sins. Plain colored silks are scarcely worn at all, but fancy silks are fast growing in popularity, and this is a prediction of an early return to soft and gracefully draping fabrics in twilled goods, and a revival of what was known to our grandmothers as Turk's satin. Cotton fabrics grow more beautiful and attractive each season. Nothing can be softer or finer than batistes, while the sateens outrival foulards in point of lustre, and the ginghams are marvels of art and elegance.

—In the black materials made up for the street the tailor fashion is followed in the strictest manner. The draperies are very full and long, usually laid in deep side plaits in the back and at the sides, one edge being frequently drawn up into the folds of the skirt, so as to form a long point of the other edge. Front draperies usually have the right and left sides differently arranged although some very elegant new costumes have both sides of front and back draperies exactly alike. Some very stylish imported suits have sham skirts with a plain band at the bottom and ample overdraperies made almost like a whole skirt; one side seam being overlapped and finished with ornaments or handsome buttons, or one side may be faced with suitable material, and folded back in a rever. These drapery skirts are among the most graceful of fashions, and are especially becoming to ladies who are inclined to be stout. Worn with a trim, perfectly fitted waist with postillion and pointed front, close collar and sleeves and long gloves, they are the extreme of good taste, and may be taken as the proof of a refined taste and a first-class tailor. There is one point about the use of these dresses that should not be overlooked, and that is their appropriate use.

—Whatever approaches the tailor dress in general effect should be worn only on strictly informal, out-of-door occasions. Those who follow closely the demands of fashion would not think of appearing at any formal gathering arrayed in one of them. Care should be taken, therefore, that such suits are confined solely to the street, the morning drives or business occasions.

For more dressy use the same fabrics may be made up with various combination materials, or, indeed, be used wholly by themselves, the fashion being much more elaborate, and the general effect, while it could not be improved for the plain, handsomely finished dress, is by far the more elegant, yet the addition of a few folds, or the different arrangement of the draperies, may make an almost complete transformation in the style of the costume, and render it appropriate for the house or the many smaller occasions where fine woolen suits are altogether appropriate and desirable.

—Plain-colored cashmere, veiling and camel's-hair will be especially popular for young ladies' visiting dresses and for young matrons' "at homes." These materials may be made up with velvet or lace, or with fancy goods of various sorts. There are some very stylish striped camel's-hair fabrics that are designed for use with plain goods. Many new dresses have body, back draperies and sleeves of striped or fancy goods, and the front and sides of the skirt of plain. The vest and fanciful cuffs may be of plain goods or of surah exactly matching in color. While the general tendency is toward the employment of a single color or two colors in a suit, the addition of collar, revers and cuffs of an entirely different shade is permitted, and when the selection is harmonious and suits the wearer's complexion and style the effect is charming.

For still more dressy occasions there will be a very general use of fine woven goods combined with lace and embroidery and trimmed with ribbons. Norrower flouncings of lace are growing in favor, many new dresses showing eighteen-inch-deep flouncings on the skirt and four or five-inch deep edgings for other garniture. Oriental or Egyptian lace still hold the place of favor, although plat Valenciennes and Florentine laces are in good demand. A most exquisite costume for a young lady is composed of fine plat Valenciennes and crepe de Chine. The lace is about eighteen inches deep, and is set in jabot fashion on either side of the skirt, the front being made up of alternate folds of the soft crepe and lace set on diagonally. The back draperies are made up of bias folds of crepe and lace, so plaited as to give the same diagonal effect as the front. The waist is altogether of lace. Very long, full loopings of ribbon are set in the folds where the draperies are caught up.

HORSE NOTES.

—Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., has several 4-year-olds by Messenger Chief that can trot a mile in from 2.40 to 2.25.

—H. H. Harris, of Chicopee, Mass., has purchased King Philip, 2.21, by Jay Gould, from Fred Burns, of Albany N. Y.

—Maud S. has had twelve miles this season between 2.18 and 2.27¼, and the fastest quarter she has trotted is 31¼ seconds.

—A. J. Cassett has sold to Lomasney Bros, the bay filly Stray Note, 2 years old, by Stratford-Billet Doux, by Bonnie Scotland.

—George A. Singerley recently purchased, through Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky. a brown trotting gelding called Paleface.

—This year's American Derby was worth very nearly $14,000 to the winner, while the second horse got $1000 and the third $500.

—D. Malcolm, a Brooklyn brewer, has purchased the bay team Hudson and Philmout from E. de Cernea, of New York for $2000.

—On June 24 Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile in 2.27½ over the Racine track. Ed. Bither says the little black is coming slowly but surely.

—Captain Bailey's Pinafore and Indian Joe have proven themselves the fastest team in Philadelphia. They went a mile recently in 2.35.

—J. I. Case, of Racine, has sold to John P. Cole, of Topeka, Kan., the baby stallion Coleman Sprague, 4 years old, by Governor Sprague, for $1000.

—Nellie Mayo's mile in 2.28 at Elmira was at the pacing gait. She also trots well—did a half 1.12 at that gait only a few days before her fast pacing mile.

—Macey Brothers, Versailles, Ky., besides having the Woodford Park Race Course, have a large livery and sale stable, where they traffic in all kinds of horses.

—J. D. Morrissey's horses are now at Coney Island. Montana, Regent and Banburg have improved so much that Mr. Morrissey hopes to start them at Monmouth Park.

—Walter Gratz, of Philadelphia, has purchased at St. Louis, of Mr. Todhunter, the chestnut colt Pocatello, 2 years, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka, by imp. Balrownie.

—Jerome Turner, 2.15½, is still lame from the effects of a strain to a tendon at Terre Haute a couple of weeks ago, and it is feared he will not be able to start again this season.

—William Gregg has purchased from George A. Singerly a 4-year-old gelding by Messenger Chief, dam a thoroughbred mare by Bay Dick. The trotting mare Lady Albern was taken in part payment.

—Stone, the colored jockey, who has shown such creditable horsemanship during the season, especially in Saxony was suspended for the balance of the season for disobedience at the post on June 23.

—Since 1882 the Monmouth Park Association has steadily increased its premiums in proportion as the public patronized its racing. In 1882 it gave $85,000; in 1883 this was increased to $115,000, and in 1884 it was further increased to $120,000. In 1885 it reached the enormous sum of $125,000, and it was generally supposed the club had reached its limit, but in 1886 it gave $150,000, and the present season announces that $167,850 will be distributed in strkes and purses, and should a special occasion arise calling for a special race it will add liberally in addition.

—Mambrino Paymaster, although son of Mambrino, the son of Messenger was so little appreciated when alive that he sold for $90, and was advertised to serve mares and insure a foal at $2.50 each. Now his blood, through his great son Mambrino Chief, is eagerly sought after and highly prized by the breeders of the land. The founders of kingly lines are not always born in the purple.

—Budd Doble has about a dozen horses at Chicago, including the following: Oliver K., 2.16½; Bonnie McGregor, 2.16½; Charlie Hogan, 2.21½; Roxie McGregor, 2.27½; Omar, 2.34, by Green's Bashaw; Otho, full brother to Omar: Annie Carey, 2.30½, by Dauntless, dam by Night Hawk; a bay stallion, by Bonnie McGregor, dam by Romulus; a bay gelding, by Robert McGregor, dam by Romulus; chestnut stallion Richard, by Judge Hayes, dam by General Grant.

—Quite a number of persons who own horses decline to put them in friendly races at the different tracks for fear of getting a record. They don't stop to think that if the majority of them were to enter in the regular trotting circuits they would get nothing, owing to their horses not being fast enough for that kind of company, and that their horses would be worth considerably more with records for road purposes. A mare is always worth more with a record than without.

—Of The Bard Mr. A. J. Cassatt says: If he does not break down or go amiss I shall send him to England in September. After the Champion stakes at Monmouth there are no stakes he can go into, and I shall probably send him as soon as the Monmouth meeting is brought to a close. I shall not race him in England this season. It is my intention, if he lands in England and does well, to retire him for the rest of the year and allow him to become thoroughly acclimated, and not race him until next season. I will confine him principally to scale-weight races, like the cups of Epsom, Ascot, Doncaster and Goodwood, the Hardwick stakes, and races where he will not be crushed out by weight. I should not care to depend wholly upon one horse for my racing in England, so will probably take over a number of good ones if I can get them.

Mr. Cassett says he will, in all probability, retire The Bard to the stud on his return from England unless he should retain all his speed, in which case he may be tempted to start him here in '89 against the new generation of cracks which time will have brought upon the scene.

FARM NOTES.

ADULTERATED MILK.—The presence of water in milk was once thought to be easily detected by the lactometer. This instrument showed the specific gravity of the mixture, but it was found that cream and water were so nearly of the same specific gravity, that milk could be skimmed of part of its cream, and by adding a certain quantity of water, be brought to the specific gravity of full milk. There are in use some simple methods of analyzing milk to detect the presence of added water, coloring matter, etc., but the general tendency now is to make laws, requiring all milk to contain certain percentages of solids, made up of fats, caseine and sugar, ranging in totals from eleven and a half to thirteen per cent. The former is the English, and the latter the Boston standard. It has been found that milk can be adulterated in the cow quite as easily as in the can, by obtaining cows that naturally produce large quantities of poor milk, and by feeding them poor, watery food. Under former laws, if it could be proved that the milk had been tampered with since leaving the cow, it was merchantable no matter how poor it was.

IN THE practice of green manuring, it is found to do well in any condition or season, or of soil, if it were needing any fertilizing agent. This will in all cases prove good for it, and in most cases will do more good compared with the cost of applying the whole crop than only returning a part of it, and using that in a live and green state, is better than to have it dead and dry before using. For some very dry seasons, and for some crops, the turning under of a heavy growing crop in green manuring a field, will help the soil to retain moisture enough to carry its crops through such a season better than with any other conditions of manuring or tillage for such a year.

WELL-CONDUCTED experiments have been made in growing sugar beets for sugar, but the field is still open for further investigations. So farthis country has not succeeded in competing with Europe, which, however, is partially due to the fact that in Europe the boiling system of keeping stock is usually practiced, which enables the growers of beets to derive a profit by feeding the pulp. Proper fertilizers, and soil adapted to the purpose, should be found here as well as in Europe.

THE hereditary law of the transmission of vigor and health holds as strongly in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom, according to experiment. Mr. E. S. Goff selected seeds from a feeble tomato plant, and also from a healthy plant of the same variety. A row of feeble plants and a row of healthy plants were the result. Successive experiments showed the same difference. Seeds from an immature or green tomato produced feeble plants.

THE supposition that young sows are better for breeding purposes than those 2 or 3 years old has done much to impair the vigor of swine. The custom of using young sows grew out of the loss of young pigs by pressure from the heavy dams, but a large breeding sow should not be fat and heavy. A sow over 2 years old will give more milk than a younger one, and, as a rule, she will produce stronger pigs.

IT IS as necessary to feed the soil in order to reap crops as it is to feed the animals for milk or increase of carcass. The object should be to convert the cheaper substances into something for which there is a demand. Every pound of manure is sent to market in the form of grain, meat, milk or vegetables of some kind. The more liberally the soil is fed the greater its capacity to produce.

IN BUYING eggs for hatching it is a good plan to buy two or more settings at a time; they can be bought cheaper, the express is little more than on one setting. If all be set at the same time they can be given to a less number of hens than it took to hatch them, and in this way some of the hens can be kept to serve their second term; and, best of all, if you be successful, in the fall you will have a nice little flock all of the same strain and age.

THE deeper the preparation of the soil the deeper will the roots penetrate, thus advancing closer to moisture, as well as permitting of the growth of a large preportion of those rootlets that collect food. If the soil be shallow and the subsoil hard the roots will spread nearer the surface, thus rendering them not only more liable to being winter killed but also to damage from drought.

IT IS claimed that the sulphate of potash is better than the muriate as a fertilizer for potatoes, as the chlorine in the muriate retards the formation of starch in the potato; and as the mealiness of the potato is in proportion to its amount of starch this is an important matter.

A NEW theory regarding milk fever is that it is caused by removing too much of the warm milk from the udder immediately after calving, thus causing a chill. It is suggested never to allow the calf to suck over one-fourth of the milk until after the fourth day.

HAND plows and cultivators are handy labor-saving implements for garden use. With a cultivator one can get over at least ten times as much land as with a hoe in a given time. Still those who buy hand cultivators supposing that it is light, pleasant work to run them will be disappointed. It is just about as hard as any work the gardener is called upon to do.

LARGE trees can be moved and transplanted, thus taking advantage of several years growth, provided all the roots and some of the adhering earth be carried with them. The place in which they are to be deposited should also be specially prepared for their reception.

HOUSEHOLD.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Wash and peel eight large potatoes; divide them lengthwise through the middle; hollow them out neatly with a knife or spoon till they are reduced to the thickness of a dollar piece. Take the insides of two or three baked potatoes, two shallots chopped finely, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a small piece of fat bacon cut into dice, a pinch of chopped parsley and chives, and beat the whole to a paste, with pepper and salt; butter the inside of the potatoes and fill them up with this paste, except just at the upper part; then put the potatoes upon a buttered tin and bake in the oven; in half an hour, if both sides be browned, serve.

YEAST DUMPLINGS.—Make a light dough, as for bread, with flour, water, salt and yeast; cover with a cloth and set before the fire for half an hour; then have a saucepan of boiling water, make the dough into round balls the size of a hen's egg and put them in. Ten minutes will boil them. Be sure to keep the water boiling all the time or they will sink and be heavy. When they are done enough, which they will be in rather less than ten minutes, take them out and put into a hot dish and serve with sweet sauce.

EGG MINCE MEAT.—Six hard-boiled eggs shred very fine; double the quantity of beef suet chopped very small; one pound of currants, washed and dried, the peel of one large or two small lemons minced up; six tablespoonfuls of sweet wine, a little mace, nutmeg and salt, with sugar to your taste; add one-quarter pound of candied orange and citron, cut into thin slices. Mix all well together and press into a jar for use.

FRENCH BEEFSTEAK.—Cut the steaks a finger thickness from the fillet of beef, season with pepper and salt and dip in melted butter; lay them on a heated gridiron and broil them over hot coals; have some chopped parsley and melted butter and put it in the middle of the disk, round which you lay the steaks, and dip them in it. Serve with a squeeze of lemon over them.

APRICOT JELLY.—Melt one ounce of gelatine in a gill of water. To the juice of a tin of apricots add enough water to make up a pint and sugar to taste. Strain the gelatine to it, and get a mold with the pieces of apricot whole. This will not be quite as clear as the recipe given before. Tinned peaches can be used in the same way; they want a coloring of cochineal.

TO COOK A HAM.—Boil the ham three or four hours, according to size; then skin the ham and fit it for the table; then set in the oven for half an hour, cover it thickly with pounded rusk or bread-crumbs and set back for half an hour longer. Boiled ham is always improved by setting it in an oven for nearly an hour, till much of the fat dries out, and it also makes it more tender.

BEEFSTEAK WITH ONIONS.—Cut up six onions very fine, put them in a saucepan with two cupfuls of hot water, about two ounces of good butter, some pepper and salt; dredge in flour. Let it stew until the onions are quite soft; then have the steak broiled; put into the saucepan with the onions; then simmer about ten minutes, and send to the table very hot.

ONION PUREE SAUCE.—Peel and cut five or six Spanish onions in slices, put in a stewpan with a quarter pound of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar and salt each, half ditto of pepper. Simmer over a slow fire to a pulp, stirring to prevent burning. Then add one tablespoonful of flour, a pint of milk, and boil till thick enough to serve as sauce or puree, after passing through a sieve. Excellent with cold roast beef.

CORNSTARCH CUSTARD.—Six tablespoonfuls of cornstarch boiled in one quart of milk, sugar to taste, peel of two lemons grated and the juice of one; when thick pour into a wetted dish. Heat one cup of sugar with the whites of five eggs and pour over the cornstarch, set in the oven until slightly brown. Serve hot or cold, with a custard made of the yelks of the eggs.

A LATELY-DISCOVERED but extremely simple use of camphor is appreciated in the household. If the varnish on woodwork or furniture be changed in spots to white from drops of cologne or bay rum or heated dishes, it can be changed back by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet in camphor.

TONGUE CHEESE.—Take one beef tongue, two calves' livers, three pounds of salt pork and boil until thoroughly cooked. Mince together very fine, season to taste with spices, press the mass into a pan and allow it to get cold. Slice thin and serve upon a napkin in a lunch dish.

PICKLED CHERRIES.—One quart of cherries, half a pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, cinnamon, cloves and mace to taste; boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together; pour the boiling syrup over the fruit. Do this three days in succession, then let them stand together for two weeks. At the end of that time put the fruit and syrup on to boil and seal them boiling hot.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Barrenness in eggs is charged on a lack of green food. The chicken is a grazing bird.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Fumigation with carbolic acid is best for gapes. Small pills of gum camphor sometimes cure.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Rough handling makes nervous and excitable horses

Scrofula

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

in eradicating every form of Scrofula has been so clearly and fully demonstrated that it leaves no doubt that it is the greatest medical discovery of this generation. It is made by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists.

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

PATENTS

E. A. LEHMANN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Washington, D. C. No charge unless patent is secured. Send for Circular.

Miles B. Stevens & Co., GLOVER BUILDING,
PENSIONS Washington, D. C.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. H. Mayer. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by thousands of cures. Office 831 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2721 N. 6th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free

REGULATE Bowels & Purify Blood. Dr. Baird's Blood Granules, 25c.; 5 boxes, $1. Of druggists: or by mail, prepaid. DR. BAIRD, Washington, N. J.

PENSIONS to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. CHAS. L. BINGHAM, Washington, D. C.
26 531

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 27 Dey St., N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure Relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

"ARE you ever going to awake, Bridget?" said Mrs. Yeast, after she had banged on the domestic's door for fifteen minutes.

"An' faith I'm not," replied Bridget, half asleep, "I was at a wake last night, mum, an' Oi don't want any more for awhoile."

"I DON'T think a girl should have more than one sweetheart," she said, modestly.

"Ah," he replied, "you don't believe the adage, 'The more the marry her?'"

It Astonished the Public

to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

CUSTOMER—"Are you sure this bread is fresh, baker?"

Fresh Baker—"Well, I should say so—it's to-morrow's."

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"

Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Where there is room in the heart there is always room in the house.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

Labor is the divine law of our existence, repose is desertion and suicide.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed.

Piles Cured for 25 Cents.

DR. WALTON'S CURE FOR PILES is guaranteed to cure the worst case of piles. Price 25 cents. At druggists, or mailed [stamps taken] by the
WALTON REMEDY CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Pleasure hath a fleet foot; let us enjoy what to-day brings. To-morrow's store is beyond the control of mortals.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DAY'S SPORT.—Young Sportsman (to farmer from whom he hired a gun and a dog for a day's shooting)—"I've lost the dog."

Farmer—"The dog came home four hours ago. What's the matter?"

Young Sportsman—"Why, fired eight times at a duck, which proved to be a decoy duck, without hitting it, and then the dog howled and started 'cross country. He's no good, Mr. Hayseed; and that gun kicks like thunder."

Farmer—"I should think it would kick like thunder."

Then farmer Hayseed went around to the back yard, where the dog was gnawing an indigestible bone, and gave him a pat on the head and a couple of French chops.

WHILE at a revival meeting an old lady happened to sneeze, and as nearly every eye in the house was turned towards her immediately after she had sneezed, she felt very uncomfortable. When she had arrived at home, she said to Dinah, her colored maid-of-all-work, who had accompanied her to the meeting, "Dinah, why didn't you take the blame of that sneeze on your shoulders? You should have made it appear as though it was you, not I, that sneezed." At the revival next evening the old lady happened to sneeze again. The preacher paused in his discourse, and there was a slight titter among the congregation, which increased to a roar as the simple-minded but honest Dinah arose and remarked, "I takes de blame ob dat sneeze dat my mistress hab jes' sneezed on my own shoulders."

A POOR DEVIL was being distrained for rent in the island of Sicily. He pleaded with his noble landlord:

"Your excellency, can you not stop them seizing my things?"

"Have you brought something on account?"

"Not a lire."

"Well, I don't see how I can help you."

"Ah, your excellency, I've done all I could to raise the money, but all in vain. I've even taken my gun and concealed myself in a lonely spot on the road, but alas! luck was against me. Not a strauger would pass by."

WELL TURNED.—The French actor, Regnier, who died quite recently, never lost his presence of mind. On one occasion, while acting on the stage, the actor with whom he was to have a dialogue, instead of coming on the stage from the right, came from the left. Regnier had already said:

"Ah, Alphonse, you come at last." Without being in the least disconcerted by talking to a man who came from behind, Regnier continued: "I saw you coming in the mirror."

HIGH ART IN NEW YORK.—Miss Bondclipper, a New York society lady living on Fifth avenue, recently called at the studio of Herr Von Dauber, the celebrated artist.

"I desire to have my picture taken," said Miss Bondclipper.

"Vitch vould you brefer, a crayon portrait or an oil painting?" asked Von Dauber.

"You can paint me in crayon first, and if I don't like it you can put some oil on it afterwards," replied Miss Bondclipper.

WIGWUG came home at 10 the other night ravenously hungry, and called to his wife:

"Can't you bring me up a cold snack?—that's a dear. I'm half famished."

"Why, where on earth have you been?"

"Just got back from the Central street church festival."

"And hungry?"—evincing great surprise.

"As a bear! You see, I had only $5 with me."

GIRL—"I will look at your hammocks, please."

Dealer—"Yes, miss. Now, there is something nice; not expensive, but at the same time pretty and strong."

"It doesn't look very strong."

"I will guarantee it to sustain a weight of 300 pounds, miss."

"Let me see; 120 and 165 would be just 285; very well, I will take that one."

WIFE—"And you will not forget me, darling, while I am away? You will always think of me every day while I am gone, won't you dear?"

Husband—"Yes, my love, I am sure I shall. The bills I get will keep you constantly in mind."

"ANYBODY lose a dollar?" he called at the rear door of the street car as he held up a new bill.

"Yes, sir, I did," replied three different men in chorus.

"Oh, you did. Sorry for you, but this is a $2 bill and I've had it for a week. Beats all how careless some folks are of their dollars."

SERVANT—"Boss, dars a man at de door wid a bill."

Mr. Henpeck—"You know Mrs. Henpeck has gone out, and she always takes all the money with her. I haven't got a cent."

"What shall I tell him, boss?"

"Tell him the boss is not in."

AT a concert:

"I do so like that singer."

"Why, you can't tell what he says."

"That's the very reason."

"Why so?"

"Because, if you can understand you become interested and want to know what it's all about, and that's so horribly fatiguing!"

"I HAVE noticed with some surprise," says Mrs. Bagley, "that a gentleman always takes out his cigar, bites off the end, lights the match and takes two puffs before he asks, 'Is smoking disagreeable to you?'"

CITY NEPHEW—"Well, what do you think of New York?"

Country Uncle—"Waal, it's a pretty big place, but 'taint much of a place fur pastur'."

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

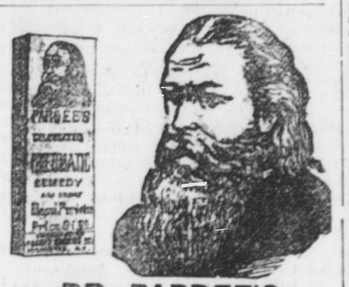
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.



DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY,

(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)

A SPECIFIC FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Ring Worm

And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.

IT REGULATES THE

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.

☞ Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Office of the ROCHESTER MORNING HERALD.

March 27, 1886.

GENTS.—I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Pardee's Remedy to any one who is afflicted with rheumatism, for I know from personal experience that it is a positive cure, and one of the best remedies I ever used. I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism, having tried various so-called remedies, but received no benefit from any until I tried Dr. Pardee's, being induced by a friend to do so. I confess I was an unbeliever; but after using the remedy a short time, I was fully convinced that it was a superior one. I have used three bottles, carefully observing the directions, and I can truthfully say that I feel as well and run as easily as when a boy. I shall continue its use through the spring months, to be certain that the poison is all out of my blood. Wishing you the success your remedy merits, I am most respectfully yours, IRA E. MOREY.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.



This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) career. We older heads object to its special 'Rough'ness.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, Beetles. For 2 or 3 nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, 1 about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles, Roaches.



"ROUGH ON RATS," in sole all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agt. size.

ROUGH ON RATS
—CLEARS OUT— BED BUGS, FLIES.

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

To Ladies Interested in
FRENCH DECORATIVE ART!

Send in your orders for Teachers' Outfits in this beautiful Art. We will guarantee you can earn big pay. Ladies at Seashore and Mountain Resorts should learn it. An Agent or Teacher wanted in every town. Address

MRS. F. W. SAUERS,
FRENCH DECORATIVE ART,
No. 2124 NORTH EIGHTH ST., Philadelphia.
☞ We can refer to hundreds of our Teachers who are earning good salaries.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Your "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigars are getting lots of friends. Traveling men say to us every day. "Why, they are better than most 10c cigars." Our trade has more than doubled since we commenced to sell them.
P. & A. L. MILLARD, Ellisburgh, N. Y.
Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.

DIVORCE Legal and quietly obtained. Fee reasonable. 43 E. SIMS, Chicago, Ill

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally: experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or "Thick Neck," and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at **$1.00,** or Six Bottles for **$5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of Dropsy in 8 to 20 days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in 10 to 20 days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember it costs you nothing to realize the merit of our treatment for yourself. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case, name, age, sex, how long afflicted, etc. Send for free pamphlet containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial you must return this advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,
Central Hotel, 251 & 253 Canal St., N. Y.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.
Recommended by Mark Twain, Richard Proctor the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. McGlynn, etc. Class of 100 Columbia law students, two classes 200 each at Yale, 300 University of Penn., 100 at Wellesley College, etc. Prospectus post free.
PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

AFFLICTED & UNFORTUNATE
After all others fail consult
Dr. LOBB
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 8, and 7 to 10 evenings.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, 341 round, 14 Pills.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

HIRES' Improved Package 25c. Makes 5 gals. of delicious, sparkling, wholesome beverage. Sold by druggists; mailed for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Phila., Pa.
ROOT BEER

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK.
Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

$1000 Reward for any case of Kidney Trouble, Nervous Debility, Mental or Physical Weakness that Botanic Nerve Bitters fail to cure. 50 Cts. Herb Medicine Co. 18 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 13, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.
Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A FEW SPECIALTIES.

We have recently made an addition to our stock of summer goods and would call the attention of the ladies to some of the goods which we are sure will please them and offer them at rare bargains

——SUMMER—SHADES——

We think we can show you the finest line of Parasols to be found in the county. We have them in best quality of silk with deep lace trimmings and in different styles and colors.

——SUMMER—GOODS——

In this our stock is complete and have a line of the following goods adapted for summer wear: Seersuckers, Batiste, Satins, etc. We keep a complete assortment of Hamburg Edging and can show new and late designs. We can't be beat in this line of goods and ask you to examine them for your own satisfaction. You should see our line of Oriental and Torchon laces. They are all the go this season and very pretty.

The above articles are but a small portion of our stock and would respectfully invite all to come and see the new stock of summer goods at

BARTHOLOMEW'S STORE
Centre Hall Pa

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Interesting local matter on inside pages this week.

——Wm. Pealer, one of Spring Mills' merchants, gave our sanctum a call.

——"Hunting for Souls," is the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon in this issue.

——Now is the time to get your well boring done, while the steamer is around.

——Our friend, George Jackson, banker, Bellefonte, gave our sanctum a call on Monday.

——Friends of Esq. Herring, of Gregg, are urging him to be a candidate for associate Judge.

——Mrs. Wolf, wife of commissioner John Wolf of Miles, is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

——There will be a festival at Tusseyville on Friday and Saturday eve, the 22d and 23d, to be held by the Tusseyville band.

——James Gilliland of Oak Hall, has mowed 15 acres of timothy grass, this season which is the fourth successive mowing and a large yield from it.

— The thermometer was away up on Wednesday noon, 98 degrees in the shade and we read it ourself. About the warmest weather we had this summer.

——A car loaded with grain was thrown from the track on the mill siding at the station on Tuesday morning, and came within an ace of rolling over the high bank.

——John Rishel, of this town, announces himself as a candidate for associate Judge. Mr. Rishel is an old-time Democrat, and quite good looking enough to occupy the chair.

——Dr. Jacobs took a few days vacation and made a trip to Gettysburg last week, to visit the battlefield and attend exercises of the week which are of great interest to the old soldiers.

——Robert Wolf is home from Gettysburg, where he has been attending school. He completed the course in the preparatory department in a creditable manner, and next fall will return as a full fledged Freshman.

——Persons desiring to procure marriage license should remember that it is not necessary for them to go to the county seat to make their affidavits, as an application for license can be made through any justice of the peace.

——Prof. Bitner, and Chas. Stover, of Spring Mills, went to the Bear Meadows this morning. They are interested in botanical work and are after specimens of the flora of that locality, which is quite rare and differs from surrounding vegetation.

——Everybody admires the new awrings put over the windows of the REPORTER office. They are fine ones and were made by Mr. Harry Schroyer, the popular carpet dealer, of Bellefonte. He makes a specialty of awnings and can furnish anything in that line on short notice.

—— Three or four paper balloons, some quite large ones, were sent off from the square, on the evening after the Fourth, in good order. All took a perpendicular start for about 200 feet then bent in the direction of Hecla furnace. One was an elephant balloon. The evening was calm and the balloons moved slowly.

——Prof. Geo. P. Bible, of the State Normal, at Lock Haven, dropped in on us the other day, and had a few moments chat with him. George formerly slung the quill over the local department of the *Centre Democrat*, which position he gave up for the purpose of following his favorite profession, elocution. Mr. and Mrs. Bible are visiting, at present, their uncle, Wm. Bible, near this place.

——The number of fatalities among associate judges in this county, in the last few years, might have a tendency to make the superstitious think to be an associate judge means certain death. Judges Love, Runkle, Larimer, and Smith, all died in office, and within a short time, while a number of exes died soon after going out of office. To tell the real truth, there is nothing so certain as that any one elected to this office will surely die.

——Mrs. James Boal, of this place, met with a rather painful accident last Thursday. She had gone out in the country to visit at the home of Wm. Boal, whose son was quite sick. While approaching the house, her shoe was caught by a splinter in the walk and tripped her forward, in falling she threw up her hand to save herself and resulted in severely spraining both arms, along with other bruises. The accident will deprive her of the use of her arms for some time.

MR. SOBER BEATS THE WORLD.

The Elmira Advertiser, 2, in its accoun of the Elmira Gun club's trap shooting has some bright laurels for our esteemed friend Sober. It says: Number ten was an exhibition of fancy glass ball shooting by C. K. Sober of Lewisburg, Pa.

Mr. Sober's exhibition was a truly phenomenal one. He shot at 111 glass balls from 78 positions, all of them different and very difficult, and missed only 13. Dr. Carver, Buffalo Bill, Captain Bogardus, and many other marksmen have given exhibitions in this city, but none gave excelled Mr. Sober's. He shoots at glass balls without taking a sight at them, and shoots accurately. Mr. Sober is a lumberman, living at Lewisburg, Pa., and is not a professional marksman. He says that he does not know how he acquired his skill, but "guesses it was born in him."

This beats all former records in fancy shooting by any one known in the world to-day. In this exhibition he shot a 10 lb. No. 10 gauge Parker gun. Mr. Sober thinks he may give the Centre Hall folks an exhibition of his skill as a marksman, which would be a treat worth witnessing. Mr. S. now stands as the champion of the world—who can take the honor from him in a contest.

MUSICAL CLASS.

Prof. Hayden, of State College, has been in town the last few days trying to organize a class in vocal and instrumental music. On Monday evening he gave a free concert for the purpose of bringing the matter before the public. Music has been sadly neglected in this place for years and many children are growing up without even an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of even the principles and rudiments of this most enjoyable art. We know there are plenty of instruments in the place but no good instructor to take hold of the young and give them the proper training. Prof. Hayden comes here with the very best recommendations as a musician and instructor. Some years ago he had charge of a class at Bellefonte and later at State College and always gave entire satisfaction. The Prof. is author of a large number of popular songs and instrumental music, and his compositions have met with large sales.

We hope our citizens will give the Prof. proper encouragement and have him locate permanently at this place.

CHILDRENS' DAY.

The members of the Evangelical Sabbath School, at this place, set last Sunday apart for the observance of Childrens' Day. The exercises were held in the main audience room, which was handsomely decorated with evergreens, ferns and flowers. Festoons of spruce were suspended from the ceiling over the pulpit, and from thence to the walls, over the pulpit arose a graceful arch of green in which birds and blooming flowers mingled. Over the arch, on the wall back of the pulpit, was a neatly trimmed tablet bearing the word "Welcome," in bold characters. The exercises consisted of recitations, essays, and music appropriately selected for the occasion. The singing was under the direction of Prof. Bierly, who had with him a part of the choir of the Zion Evan. church, of Tusseyville.

MOWER TRIAL.

One of the heaviest mower trials of this season took place at Adam Vonadas, near Madisonburg, on the 28th of June, between the Deering and the Champion. T. J. Shaffer, agent for the former, and H. G. Royer for the latter. Both machines were put up to their very best, but without hesitating, the Deering went through without one choke, of which the Champion had many, and with one-fourth less draught than the Champion. The grass was claimed by many to be the heaviest in Brushvalley, and the Deering was declared to be the best machine in the field, and Mr. Vonada bought it for his own use. Mr. Champion, hereafter you know that it is best for you to leave the Deering have its own way.

HAND CUT OFF.

Lewis Hassinger was unfortunate at Poe Mills, on Wednesday morning. While at work on the saw mill, a board getting fast threw his right hand on the saw and cut off the entire hand. Frank Bradford, the R. R. agent, at once telegraphed to Millheim for medical aid, which was brought down on a hand car, and the arm dressed. Mr. Hassinger fortunately has an accident policy, taken out only a short time ago, which insures him $500 for the lost hand, and a weekly allowance,

DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH.

The death of associate Judge Smith occurred at his home, at Pinegrove Mills, on the morning of July 4th. Mr. Smith has been in failing health for two years or more, and during the more recent terms of court was unable to occupy his seat upon the bench. We understand that he expired while physicians were holding a consultation on his case in an adjoining room.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Wes Henney has made quite an addition to the appearance of his home, on church st. by a coat of paint. Mr. Riter is finishing his dwelling and making other improvements. Mr. Dauberman has raised the framework of his dwelling which promises to be an imposing building topped with a mansard roof. Mr. Lee's new dwelling is rapidly going up.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The corner stone of the M. E. church, at Spring Mills, will be laid on Sabbath next, July 17, at 2.30 p. m. Rev. George Leidy, P. E., and Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D, of Bellefonte, will be present to conduct the services. All neighboring ministers and their congregations are cordially invited to be present.

ISAAC HECKMAN, Pastor.

THE FOURTH OF JULY FUNDS.

Ed. REPORTER: Being a subscriber to the 4 of July fund, would it be out of place to ask a showing up of how some of the money was spent, whether for unnecessary car-rides, hotel bills, etc.

UNCLE SAM.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

LETTER NO. 3.

I reached Omaha Wednesday, June 1, at 7 p. m. Was lodged, together with four other delegates, at the residence of a good German lady—a faithful member of our church there. Her five boarders represented five different states, namely, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New York, Maryland and Penna. We all sat at the photographers for a group-picture, and your humble servant made a little presentation speech on presenting this picture to our good hostess as a *souvinir* of our *affliction* to her, although I suggested that her impaired patience with us in getting ready for breakfast ought to be a sufficient souvinir.

Omaha has a population of 90,000, according to the census of 1887. It has a banking capital of $4,000,000. Deposits, $13,500,000; clearings 1855, $61,389,128, in 1886, $94,649,143, or an increase of 54 per cent. The amount of grain handled in Omaha in 1886 was 8,299,000. Building permits issued since Jan. 1, 1887, is 679, and the value of the buildings to be erected is nearly $2,500,000. The total amount expended in public improvements for 1883 to 1886 inclusive, is $2,215,803.72. From the Packer's statement for 1886, I glean the following items of interest:

	No. Killed.	Weight.	Cost.
Hogs,	249,779	63,728,467	$2,487,470 27
Cattle	63,272	77,544,340	$3,229,245 80
Sheep,	13,075	1,176,750	$49,000.35

Men employed, 877; wages paid, $226,777.17. There were killed the first 5 months of 1887, 27,224 cattle, and 348,009 hogs.

The only regret I have to express concerning Omaha, is its lack of religion. The masses are not on the Lord's side. And what is true of Omaha, in this respect, is true of all the comparatively "new west." There is no difficulty in securing money from the citizens of our western towns and cities for any purpose, and especially for anything that will make the town "boom." The church is respected as an aid in advancing the value of property, which, by the way, is a grand compliment to the church. Men see that it gives security and solidity to the community, and therefore they say at once, "Certainly we will help build your church." Sunday is a holiday—instead of a holyday. I saw more driving in the city of Omaha on the first Sunday I was there, than I have seen in all the Sabbaths in my life put together here in the east. And I do not know that that particular Sabbath was exceptional. There was a base ball match, it is true, but I learned that that was the normal condition of things on Sunday. Whilst people may not be considered, and perhaps are not, really wicked, they are at least frivolous and giddy and unchristian. When I contrasted that state of things with our eastern Sabbath and comparative religionism, I said to myself, "Our Centre Hall people have an easy way to travel toward heaven." The grosser forms of allurement to sin are absent with us. Out in the "new west," the tide is *away* from the church, and like an Elijah, the poor minister must cry, "I—even I only am left." But I know that those brave men are acting wisely when they do not make the favor of the multitude a guage of their real success or failure. There are some things to the minister more truly success than overflowing audiences. His grandest success will not be in immediate "hosannas," but rather in the gradual effects of his teaching and his example, through a course of years upon those to whom he ministers. Everywhere in Omaha, there is an air of substantiability about things that is prophetic of continued and healthy growth. And I, of course, only say what history repeats over and over, that Nebraska, and all the great west will in time be what *any* of our eastern states is. Christianity will leaven more and more until the whole lump will be comparatively leavened. Time and grace are God's great civilizers. All kinds of fruits and vegetables were in the market in Omaha during the meeting of the General Synod. Much of these came from further west. The city is supplied with water from the Missouri river. The water is forced into a huge reservoir, and there defecated before passing into the pipes leading into the city. The water is good, being so largely the melted snow from the mountains. The Board of Trade took the entire General Synod in carriages over and around the entire city free of cost. I remarked to the real estate agent who accompanied our carriage that his class must be rather large; and his reply was, "Every sixth man you meet is a real estate agent." And indeed, I do not think he guessed that. Every tree and fence is literally covered with agents' names and No. of street. How some of the trees will ever pull through with all their load of real estate agents, I know not. A lot adjoining the place where I boarded, dimensions about 50 feet front and 100 feet deep, was refused to a gentleman offering $13,000 for it. Four miles outside the city proper, land can not be bought under $1,000 per acre.

The meeting of the General Synod was one of the most enthusiastic and of the most important for many years. The cities of Atchinson, Kan., and Beatrice, Neb., each telegraphed magnificent inducements for the location of a college in their cities. The matter is now in the hands of our Western Board of Education, and a committee will visit these places and secure the best possible inducements, and report in the near future. At all events, a college will be located in one of the states mentioned, and not unlikely in one of the two above-named cities. Two hundred delegates were in attendance at the Synod, besides many visitors, and the regular boards of the church. An excursion to Lincoln and Beatrice. Neb., was enjoyed by the Synod, the Board of Trade of these cities footing the bill. The members of the Synod were driven all over the cities in carriages, and a most favorable impression made upon them. Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, was present at the opening of Synod, and made a stirring speech,—dwelling upon the influence of christianity upon civilization. He was also present again in Lincoln, where there was a reception given to the Synod in the M. E. church, a magnificent stone edifice. Speeches were made by the Governor, and Mayor of the city, and responses given by Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of St. Louis, Mo., and Rev. Dr. Ort, president of Synod. The same program was had at Beatrice, and both of these cities furnished splendid meals for the entire Synod, and all who accompanied it on this excursion. To the credit of the western people it must be said, they are very generous. Full of wish and gush, as many of them evidently are, they nevertheless take time to be thoughtful of the comfort and enjoyment of strangers in their midst. I am sure that this is more than can be said of many of our eastern people. In the city of Beatrice, during the visit of the General Synod, all the principal business houses were closed, out of respect to the Synod. This may have been a stroke of policy—the motive may have been mercenary—but the fact remains that it was done—whatever the underlying motive. Quite a little episode was that on a certain day after adjournment of Synod at Omaha, when at least ten or eleven Centre county friends met in the vestibule of the church. Among them were H. E. Zerby and wife, of Freemont, 45 miles west of Omaha, and Mrs. Zerby's brother, Will Osman, Revs. Dornblaser, Harpster, Shannon, Bright, Miller, etc., were also of the happy crowd. Of course, we had a little mutual admiration society to ourselves, which added no little pleasure to our sojourn in Omaha. A party of 23 ministers, a few with their wives, and several laymen, and their wives, took the train at Omaha, on Saturday, June 11, en route for Denver, Col. The road chosen was the Burlington and Missouri. This road belongs to the C. B. & Q. system, and is in all respects superbly equipped. The trip to Denver and return, including Georgetown, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak, returning via Kansas City, cost us but $20; this included for two days free, one of the finest sleepers in the company's possession, and also the services of two of their agents, Messrs. Griffith and Stover, both of whom added most materially to the pleasure and profit of the trip. Should any of our Eastern people desire any information regarding the west or any rates, they will do well by writing to either of these gentlemen, the former of whom can be found in Omaha, the latter C. W. Stover, at 402 Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. I did not secure the initials of Mr. Griffith's name, but a letter, to Mr. Griffith, Passenger Traveling Agt. for the C. B. & Q. R. R., Omaha, Neb., will reach him. Our route to Denver on the B. & M. lay through the southern part of Nebraska. I observed closely the character of the land and the buildings through lower Nebraska, and of the land, must say that it looked exceedingly productive. I saw little or no wheat, there being none sown along this route. Why, I am not prepared to say. There was plenty of grass and corn, and the cattle were on a thousand plains. Large wind pumps were everywhere observable in the prairies, which drew the water for the cattle, there being no lack of water a few feet beneath the surface of the ground. The houses were small and the barns only stables for 4 or 6 horses at most. Threshing of grain is evidently done out of doors, and the hay stacked in the fields. Corn cribs 100 feet long and perhaps 15 feet high, were seen full in whole or part, at every small way station. These were a kind of supply station, doubtless from which the corn was shipped along the line of railroad to points east and west. I saw but few manure heaps. They do not need manure. It is ordinarily burned or dumped into some washout or canon. I thought of some of our poverty stricken Penns Valley farms, and wished that some device could be hit upon to transport free to these farms, this immense waste of fertilizing matter. Speaking of this, I recall a machine to load dirt, that I saw at work in the suberbs of Omaha. It was a plough and loader combined, used in leveling or grading lots and streets. Two immense wheels bore up the structure. Under it was attached an ordinary plow which communicated with what we call on our threshing machines, a straw carrier. Eight horses abreast drew this concern, with the driver perched high above them, and along side of the carrier, which ran up like a straw carrier on a thresher; there was a wagon driven. In one minute by the watch, this wagon was loaded and another quickly driven up, and so on till the end of the lot or street was reached, when the same process was repeated on turning around the plow and loader. This is a bit of western push and scores one ahead of the east. I also saw them unload flat cars by machinery. Large scrapers were put down on the rear car, and which were connected with the engine in some way, and in five minutes 15 or 20 car loads of sand were unloaded.

W. E. F.

CALLED TO REST.

On last Sunday afternoon, 10th, the family of William Boal, of near this place, were called upon to mourn the death of Harry, the only son, aged about seven years and six months. He was a stout robust and healthy child, never complained of any sickness until recently, when a dropsical affection made its appearance, rapidly grew worse; it finally was decided to perform an operation for the relief of the sufferer. Last Thursday afternoon Drs. Dale, of Lemont, and Alexander, of this place, removed six quarts of water from the patient which gave him temporary relief, but a relapse followed and resulted in death on the following Sunday. The interment took place at the Centre Hall cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The remains were enclosed in a beautiful white casket and were followed to the tomb by a large number of relatives and friends.

FIRE AT HOWARD.

On last Thursday morning the Lauth Iron Works, at Howard, were damaged by fire. Early in the morning the watchman discovered flames in the carpenter shop, a portion of the rolling mill building. He made an effort to extinguish the flames with a pail of water, but they had made too much progress, and he at once gave the alarm. Assistance soon arrived and by great efforts the fire was kept from spreading, the rolling mill and ware house being entirely consumed.

Loss on buildings is covered by $2400 insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and strong suspicion rests upon certain parties in the vicinity.

——The Potters Mills drum corps will hold a festival on Pinehill, on Friday and Saturday 22 and 23 inst, day and evening.

——Nine new names booked on 4th of July wasn't bad, when we consider that no one solicited.

——Sulky plow, advertised in REPORTER, can be bought at a bargain by applying at this office. tf.

— Carpets of everygrade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

— Ice cream every day ad evening at Shirk's ice cream parlor.

——A large assortment of fly nets suitable for all classes of work at Bartholomew's store.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

——Read what S. U. Thompson has to say of big bargains in another column.

LOCAL PENCILINGS.

——Ice cream at Shirk's every day and evening.

——Our farmers are busy harvesting—such as have any grain.

——The death of Judge Smith opens a chance for a new set of candidates.

——Our devil, Simon Dinges, has his trials and tribulations experimenting with a bicycle recently purchased.

——The bulk of the hay-crop in this county, was put away in good order, the weather having been quite favorable for hay-making.

——We are sorry to learn that our friend, Geo. A. Runk, of Spring Mills, is still dangerously ill. The trouble is seated in his stomach.

——The Fourth opened at midnight by ringing all the church bells, firing anvils and such other appliances as contribute to make a general racket.

——The corner stone of the Methodist church at Spring Mills will be laid on Sunday, the 17th, in the afternoon. Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., of Bellefonte, is invited.

——The Centre Hall roller mill continues to be overrun with flour orders, notwithstanding regular night runs are made. Its flour is admitted to be equal to any in the United States.

——One day last week the mail pouch was left on the track at the station, the work train went by, somewhat to the surprise of the carrier and shook up the pouch. Several letters were badly torn.

——Master Simon Wolf arrived home on last Friday evening from Loydsville Perry Co., where he has been attending the soldiers' orphan school. The young gent, in his regulation suit, has quite a military bearing.

——A steam drill is being used for boring for water at J. F. Alexander's, at the lower end of town. The party drilled through 34 feet of slate rock in four hours, at Mr. Smiths, near Union church and obtained water.

——Mrs. Chas Zeigler and two children of Sugargrove, Kain, Co., Ill., arrived here on Wednesday. They formerly were from this section and expect to remain several weeks visiting friends and relatives in the valley.

——An Arab woman, one of a party peddling at Tyrone, was taken sick and lay down with her head on the railway track on Monday. A train came along and killed her. She leaves a husband and child, who are living near Jerusalem.

——Mr. Chas. P. Hewes, chaperoning the Misses Lula Harper, Lydia Harris and Maime Butt's, of Bellefonte, and Miss Roush of Altoona, spent the 4th at Centre Hall, and illuminated our sanctum with their presence before quitting the town.

——Rev. Fischer announced on last Sabbath, that he will preach at this place a series of sermons, commencing on next Sunday evening, by taking "Baptism" as his theme. The discussion of conversion, justification, sanctification, and revivals, will be included in the series and invites all to come and hear them.

——Gov. Beaver will have an opportunity to appoint an associate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Smith. It will be a Republican, of course—but who? The appointee will serve until after the election, when the newly elected one will take his seat for a full term.

——Gov. Curtin, Judge Orvis and Hon. J. B. Linn, spent an hour in the REPORTER sanctum, on Fourth; also in the evening, editor Frank Bible, chairman McClain, M. F. Hess, of Harris, and a number of candidates, enjoyed the shade and cool breeze that fanned our front on Independence day.

——A lively Fourth of July was celebrated in a basket, carried by Harry Shirk, on the evening of the 4th. The basket was filled with fire-crackers, double headers, and the like, and a young America slipped up from behind and with a segar touched the lot off. The racket was tremendous, and caused a lively hopping about of the bystanders.

——Some 30 or 40 of Bellefonte's juvenile population are encampad at Cherry Run, whither they were transported by rail over a week ago. They are supplied with tents, and provisions are sent daily by their pa's and ma's, who also supplied them with a cook. We had a pressing invitation so visit them and show them how to catch the speckled beauties and camp over night with them and came dasted near accepting.

——Mr. Derstine, of Rockford, Ill., in company with his brother, M. Derstine, of this place, gave us a pleasant call, on Monday morning. Mr. Derstine informs us that in his section of Illinois, they have suffered greatly from drought, in consequence of which the hay crop is almost an entire failure, oats and corn will be a short crop and, on the whole, a worse condition for the farmers there than for those here, who are only unfortunate in having a short wheat crop.

——On Wednesday evening, 6th, during the heavy thunder storm which passed over this section a bolt of lightning struck the telephone line, along the mountain road above town and did considerable damage. The telephone poles for a distance of a quarter of a mile were splintered and shattered and in several places pieces were hurled fifty feet. The phone in the bank at this place was gutted, the inside of the instrument being burnt up. The ground wire and other connections were melted and wood work was badly charred, and it is a wonder that it did not take fire.

——On the 4th there was an unexpected display of fire works. Harry Shirk went out to see the game of ball and took with him a large sized basket filled with fire works which he expected to retail to the crowd. Some kid of rather mischievious disposition, saw the opportunity for a little fun and embraced it. He slyly set fire to a bunch of large crackers in the basket, and they went off with a crash. The little fellow dropped his basket like a hot brick and a genuine battle of fire works followed. The firing increased and dense clouds of smoke arose from the conflict. The firing of infantry became a constant roar, then followed a crash of artillery, 6 pounders, 12 pounders and finally a thunder broke forth that shook the ground. Every gun seemed in action as the dark folds of smoke increased. The elements seemed at war, now a crash, then a bright flash followed by deafening thunder. The climax was reached, and the firin grew less as the retreating hosts fired and fled. It was a genuine battle and fragments only were left to mark the scene of a great conflict. It is hardly necessary for us to say that Mr. Shirk is anxious to make the acquaintance of the patriotic youth who applied the match.

——We are having a heated term.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——A lone musician with a harp entertained our people on Wed. evening.

——G. A. Beaver, son of the Governor passed through here on Monday on his bicycle.

——Lou Hassinger, who had his right hand cut off at Poe Mills, Wednesday, formerly lived at Centre Hall.

——Miss Jennie Katherman, of Lewisburg, is visiting at the residence of Mr. A. L. Katherman, of this place.

——The knitting machines of Messrs. Crawford, at Millheim, were transferred to the new factory building last week. The factory will be in operation in two weeks.

——There is likely to be an unpleasantness about the new walk to the station, as to who shall pay for it. The land owners adjoining claim the law was not observed in the matter. Anyhow, the walk is a convenience.

MARRIED.

At Centre Hall, July 2, by J. C. Boal, J. P., Rudolph Young and Elizabeth Butler, of Clearfield, Pa.

DIED.

In New Berlin, July 6, Sem Schoch, aged about 80 years. Funeral Sunday at 10 a m.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.

The Summer term of this Academy begins on Monday, July the 18th, 1887. Special attention will be given to those preparing to teach. Good boarding, from $2 to $2.50 per week.

W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. M.,
Principal.

CAUTION NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED at Constable's Sale on July 5, 1887, the following personal property of J. A. Hoover: 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, and all the defendent's personal property, I will leave same in the possession of Mrs. J. A. Hoover, at my pleasure.

2mjul13 DANIEL DREIBELBIS.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, ANNA, HAVING left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

H. M. LIMBERT.
july13 Gregg Twp.

—BIG BARGAINS BIG BARGAINS—
—IN—
-:- SUITS -:-

Owing to the fact that we have a large stock on hand, and rather than carry it over, we have decided to make up suits for the next thirty days at about cost.

These prices will be for CASH ONLY.

To those in need of clothing this is an opportunity not to be missed.

We mean just what we advertise.

Dont miss this chance; we can save you money.

Also hats, shirts, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SCHROYER'S
CARPET STORE,
Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

They must be selling Carpets at very low prices, as they have so many callers who, after examining their large stock, buy some of them before leaving.

A full line of goods is kept, from the cheapest to the best, consisting of Ingrains, extra Supers, Tapestry, Brussels Body Brussels, Velvet Brussels and Moquettes.

I also keep a full line of Window Curtains and Fixtures, Rugs, Ottomans, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

The best and most complete assortment of goods to be found this side of Philadelphia, may be found at my store.

Carpets cut and made ready to put down. Floor Linen, Ruggets &c. Goods offered to the public are just as represented.

HARRY SCHROYER.

Store No. 8, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

Philadelphia, July 13.—Wheat, 84. corn, 45. Oats, 37.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	10	Eggs	15
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.
Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.